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THIS COLLEGE WILL OPEN FEPT. 10, 12

and continue 40 weeks. The expenses for boar room, fuel and light are \$140. The village is from malaris and the excitement of larger cit. The community moral. The Degree of Maid Arts conferred on all graduates. Send for a conferred on all graduates. Send for a conferred on the conferred on t july15—dtilsep1



The College of Letters, Music and Art, o September 30th. For catalogues dem I. F. COX, President, LaGrange, Ga.

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THE 48TH ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS Thursday, October 1st, 1885. Elegant home with all modern comforts. Care training. Best Literary, Musical and Art ad vantages. Moderate charges. To secure pla W. C. BASS, D.D., or C. W. SMITH, J.D.,

ALL ANTA FEMALE INSTITUT AND COLLEGE OF MUSIC WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 2,

respectively under the care of Mr. Alfred the Barill and Mr. William Lycett. Forcirculars apply the MRS. J.W. BALLARD, Principal. M EDIA (Pa.) ACADEMY fits for Basiness or College. Special Drill for Backward Boys. Single or double rooms. All students board with Principal. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A, B and A.M)

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THE EXERCISES OF THE LUCY COBB INSTI

The Second Wednesday in September. For catalogues and further particulars, address aug 20 1m MISS M. RUTHERFORD. Prin.

Tuckets of admission to west end academy can be obtained during the present west from G. A. Howell, 12½ East Alabama street. Burgess Smith, 44 Marietta street, and from R. E. Caldwell. West Find.

Terms, \$10 a year, payable by installments; mo-ie \$3 a month extra, School open to children living in Atlants of isewhere.

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WALNUT LANE SCHOO

WELLESLEY PREPARATOR)
GERMANTOWN, PHILABELPHIA (FORME
Madame Clement's), Boarding and Day S
for girls and young ladies, will reopen (28th
September 16th, For circular and terms, as
ADA M. SMITS
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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

OL. XVIII.

ATLANTA GA. MONDAY MORNING. AUGUST 31 1885,

AN EXCITING DAY.

ARS OF THE STRIKERS RESORT.

Craston, August 30 .- The strike on the Colorado and Santa Fe railroad reached 16, Coloredo and Banca 1 of the line aides ceing to srbitrate the matter. At n Sheriff Owens, with a posse and revolvers, proceeded to the round

WASHINGTON AND LE

UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USUAL ACADEMY
and Engineering. Location healthful; expense
and Engineering. Location healthful; expense
moderate. Session opens Septemble error
catalogue, address "Clerk of the Faculty."

Washington & LEE UNIVERSITY,
Gen. G. W. C. LEE, President
WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY,
Gen. G. W. C. LEE, President
with courses of lectures on appearance of lectures appearance of lectures of lectures on appearance of lectures on a

oftee sherid's posse. When the train was brived by the strikers, they gave vent to deferous cheers, and a bloody condict soomed minent. During this time the doing members of the Kulghts Labor were in consultation with the members of the Santa Fe directory, who formed a clien of the sherid's posse. An agreement arbitate was finally reached.

The Result of the Fight. po, O., August 30.—Concerning the Sul-McCaffrey light the Commercial Tele-sill say tomorrow morning: "Referee de no decision. He thinks Sullivan the best of the fight so the fight was the fight in he was

but if he would out McCaffrey in six rounds thock out McCaffrey in six rounds at filed, as the letter came up smilingly every and. Tate has not yet seen the agreement der which they fought and cannot in conse-tage sender his decision.

A Queer Express Robbery. exer, August 30.—A would be ex-per captured at Elroy, July 25th in the arranged box of his own manu-nd which he had caused to be shippnimself secreted Inside from Bi ells for Chicago, has been identified at C. Niccolls, a member of a respect-

nd well to do family. Two
sgo Niccolls was student at
herd Lake, Michigan, military scadeslett his bome, having \$1,000 or more. possession, to engage in the cattle busi-n Dakota. It is supposed that he lost money at gaming, and resorted to this id but unsuccessful scheme to rob the

Browned in Sighe of Help,

erod west, week a magnepaer of lelphia, was drowned near the steam therf this morning. He had assisted in g off a yeeht, which had been aground, soon as he reached deep water jumped and to swim ashere, but immediately uttering a cry for help. Although persons were on shore near at hand, were powerless to assist the unfortunate g man. His body has not been recovered.

Righting With Bare Knuckles. cinnari, August 30.—In his challenge of ight to John L. Sullivan for a fight with put up the same amount as his adversary. livan issued a challenge for a th with or without gloves, to take of three weeks at a private place. o stakes Sullivan offers to put up \$5,000 to Caffrey's \$3,000 that he will whip him.

A Miner Instantly Killed. GRANDVILLE, Pa., August 30 .- James Mc-Station colliery last night by being crushed threen the cage and one of the props. He adjust flushed his work and was entering the behaviour when the accident occurred.

FRANK JAMES WANTS PRACE. he Retired Eandit Declines to Become an

Actor or Museum Curicalty.
Louis, August 30.—Frank James was ind al the Ralston farm, a few miles north pendence, Mo,, by a reporter, who us bandit. Frank is no longer the me, stalwart fellow of old, but is in the ges of consumption. He said that he te poor, and he did not know just how get through the long winter-question concerning the reports adopting the stage as a he said: "That's only talk, I have thunder plays written for me, and from agrs of dime museums, who wanted to e me on exhibition, but I have paid no tion to their ofters. I'm a little too old to me an actor, and I don't want to be made riceity of. These managers all offer me money, but I cannot listen to them.

is money, but I earnot listen to them.

have firmly made up my mind not
0 20 on the stage or into any muetm business. I have chosen farm life and I'm
oing to stick to it through all the rest of my
last. I have been before the public long
2002, and I don't want any more of it. I
ad a lawyer speak to me once on this subett. He told me it would be a very profitable
hing for me to so on the stage. So I told him thing for me to go on the stage; so I told him hat I would have a five act tragedy written or both of us, if he would agree to star in the last and let me support him. Of course he wouldn't agree."

"No, air. If I did it would be so simple tame that people would not only be dis-inted—they wouldn't believe it."

'I mean that so much has been written that he games Boys and their so called expects that when I'd come to make a plain, alm statement of how little we did and how do you mean?" awful our acts were the public urprised and would say there was ould be surprised or you read any of the books published

the James boys?"
at one. I have seen some of them, and have shimmed over a page or two, but I not read any one through. Still, I know are full of exaggerations and distortions e truth. They are reproduced largely om the newspaper accounts of us, and you low, being in the newspaper business, that matter how truthful a correspondent any be he will be tempted to put a little for on, to give his article the sensational to that the readers of the newspaper want." I hank any he has no tear of the Minnesota horities claiming him, for, as he puts it. corities claiming him, for, as he puts it, have not a scintilla of evidence against. He says that having answered all the ges brought against him in this state he wires to remain here in peace, and he des ending his days on the farm at Indenes.

### THE CHOLERA RECORD.

MARSEILLES, August 30.—There were fifty-hree deaths from cholers in this city on Sat-arday. There are eighty patients in the Pharo

There were twenty-four deaths from choler, here today. At the Pharo hospital five pa-tients were admitted and there were four deaths. There are now 70 patients under treatment, 35 of whom are convalescing. Typhus faver is spreading. Twenty fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Salon and other towns in the violativ.

Toulos, August 30.—Fifty six persons died of cholers here on Saturday. Seven thousand persons have fird from the city and about one numbered shops are closed.

During the past twenty-four hours there were twenty deaths from cholers in this city. The weather is cooler.

The weather is cooler.

Mapun, August 30.—Returns from the cholers infected districts in Spain for Saturday ahow, 3,617 new cases and 1,171 deaths from the

Mapero, August 30 .- A riot has occurred at Manero, August 30.—A riot has occurred at Almeria, in Andalusia. The increasing cholera mortality having driven most of the weathy residents from the city, a large number of poor people are deprived of employment. This desertion on the part of the rich employers incensed the laboring people, and the feeling of indignation culminated in a ricotous outbreak. Many of the houses of the wealthy were wreeked by the mob. The soldiers were called out, and in the conflict that emuted eight persons were killed and twelve others wounded.

others wounded.

Sixteen new cases of cholers and six deaths have been reported in this city today. The satisfary precautions by the government provented the threatened renewal of the anti-German demonstrations today. Lospoo, August 30-A dispatch has been received here stating that cholera has appear

ed at Nagasaki, Japan, and that the presence of the scourge has created great excitement, capecially among foreigners. Spanish Politics.

n increase of the Spanish navy is imperatively demanded, and advecates the railing of oney for this purpose by popular subscrip-on. Prominent naval officers censur in the lews of El Liberal.

BARGELONA, August 30.—A public meeting was hold there to-day to protest against the science of the Caroline islands by Germany. The populace demanded that the Spanish flag e hoisted on the government building, and come cureged when the enthorities refused o comply with the demand. The main door of the building was set on fire by the mob and the military had to be called out to restore . The Irish Agitation,

Dentin, August 30.—A large league meeting was held at Killsraev today. T. M. Healy, member of parliament, spoke on the land meation. He advised the people to abstain from tion. He advised the people to abstain from-committing outrages, especially when likely to serve the interests of the landiords and policemen, and that they should not put all their true! in Irish party in the house of commons, who are only sap-pers and miners in the army, carrying the war into the chemies' camp. Mr. O'Brien, M. P., followed: He declared that the ad-

CONSTANTINOPEN, August 30. An interna-ional bont race took place tool y between the harbor. The cutter, from the United States steamer Quinnebang, was victorious. The race was witnessed by the officers of the steamer, United States Minister Cox, Consul General Heap and most of the members of American colony, and by a large crowd of spectators who applanded and congratulated the violes.

Germany Adheres to Protection Vienna, August 30.—Count Kalnoky has returned from Varzin. It is learned that Prince Bismarck maintains the conviction ries. The German chancetter urged Count Kalnoky to adopt the strongest protective measures for Austria, Hungary. German competition in coal and cereais continues to weigh heavily on Austrian producers.

Religious Intolerance in Russia. St. Phyenseuro, August 30.—The Russian overnment has fisued a decree making the reck church the established religion of the Baltic provinces. Protestartism will only be tolerated. Children born of mixed marriages are to be trained in the Greek church. The decree is certain to excite great discontent

smong the German settlers. Pleased With the Sultan. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 30.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, special British cavoy, is highly pleased with his audience with the sultan, from whom he received every courtesy sultan, from whom he received every courtesy He afterward visited grand vizier and the minister of foreign af-

The Farl Grews Indignant, Dunlin, August 30 .- The earl of Carnarvon lord lieutenat of Ireland, threatens with prempt and condign punishment the parties who recently interfered to prevent the evictions at Mullimavat. He says the mob must

be taught to respect the law. Jules Ferry Speaks. BORDEAUX, August 30.—Jules Ferry addressed an audience of 4,000 persons here today. He opposed the abolition of the religious budget and the revision of the constitution. He said he believed that Tonquin could pay the expenses of occupation.

Three Persons Killed. London, August 30.—Three persons were killed and several injured by the fall of the chill today at the village of Dawlish, Devon-

LONDON, August 30.—The Rusian naval ma-nuvres at Helsingfors will be conducted in esolute secrecy. No foreign attaches will be euvres at Helsingfors will

allowed to witness them. The Smallpox in Montreal. MONTREAL, August 30.—Smallpox is reported at Belocil, thirty miles from here. Several new cases were reported in this city today.

A Vessel Runs Ashore. Washington, August 30.—United States aignal service station at Smithville, N. C., via Wilmington, reports the steamer Benefactor, New York and Wilmington line, Captain Tribou, outward bound from Wilmington, with a general cargo, went ashore on inner Cape Fear bar, at 12:38 p. m. Her position is considered dangerous. A revenue cutter and tugs have gone to her assistance. The sea is moderate and the weather threat The sea is moderate and the weather threat

Fatalittes at a Fire.

New York, August 30.—The chair factory at Nor. 330 to 340, East Sixty first street, was burned today. Fireman John Lunie, engine company No. 8, was killed by falling walls. Fireman Andrew M. Devitt, also of engine No. 8, was badly crushed by the falling walls, but his injuries have not proved fatal. He was taken to the Presbyterian hospital. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000; insurance unknown.

VINCENNES, Ind. August 30.—The fire here late last night did \$40,000 worth of damage. Moore & Harris, drugs, loses \$20,000 to \$25, 000.

THE WALKUP CASE.

DID THE BRIDE POISON HER HUS

withe Accussed Lady Lucked on the Stand-A Very Queer Story-The Theory Advanced that Walkup was Poisoned by His Physiciana -- an Excised Community-Etc.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Angust 20 -Professor Wm. Jones, chemist of this city, has completed an analysis of a portion of the remains of the late J. R. Walkup, of Emporia, Kansas, sent here for examnation, and has forwarded his report, which will be made public at Emporia. Jones de-clines to say snything about the re-sult of this investigation, but it is pretty authentically learned from other sources that evidence of arechie was revealed. Being questioned regarding his opinion of the theory which has been advanced, that Walkup might have died from the effects of assenic pouts pied in sub nitrate of bismuth administered to him by the attending physician, the professor thought

anch a theory a probable one.

The Times Emperia, Kansas special says: Mrs Walkup remains in the sheriff's quarters at the court house. She is not in confinement, but as a relative expressed it, is simply residing with th heriff's family. Her mother, Mrs. Wallace, who bas been with her for several days, will return scon to New Orleans, being called there by the illness of another daughter, and hav-

there by the illness of another dausater, and having become convinced that Mrs Walkup shelog well provided for. Judge Houston and at. Finity, of New Orleans, relatives of Mrs Walkup, will remain here. The sheriff states that her country, young wills who is under arrest, will be released tomorrow. To sausty thomselves and the public regarding the theory that the deceased might have been policored by exemic in submittate of blamuch that was administered by Dr. Jecobs, the attending physician and County Atterney Feights has evening took sixty grains by the compound from the sune package as that given the pathern, and have fell no effects today from the dose.

SENSATIONAL PRATURIS OF THE CASE EMPORIA, Kan., August 28 -A fresh element of interest has been added to the Walkup personing case by a singular atory told by Mr. William Born, case by a singular atory told by Mr. William Born, which would indicate that, waserer the poisoner, Mr. Walkup is not the first and only vietta. On the evening that Mr. Walkup and his bride roturned to the city from their wedding trip, as informal reception was held at their resistence, which was attended by the city officials and a number of prominent citizens. Among those present was Mr. William Born, a well sport of trees and old time friend of Mr. Walkup. Since that time Mr. Born has been counted to his room with filmess, strongly resembling that of the last sickness of Mr. Walkup. The correspondent of the foundation of the last sickness of Mr. Walkup. The correspondent of the service of the first of the last the properties of the service of

weak. Mr. Born said:

I attended the reception to Mr. and Mrs. Walkup plyen at their residence on Saturday ergaing. July 5. Owing to the pressure of business. I did and strive until about 95. After extending outgraturations, and having a few moments' conversation. Mr. Walkup proposed that I drink a glass of beer with him to the health of the bride. I consented and westerped across the room and were each handed a glass of beer through an aperture in the flooriesting to the dining room. I could not see who handed it to me, and thought nothing of that the times after drinking it I remarked to Mr. Walkup its planar and thought not in a did not be the walkup it her drinking it is marked to Mr. Walkup its planar and the walkup in the it was to good as I had at home. Mr. Walkup its planar of the deal in mediately did so. On the arrival of the beer I drant one glass, making long plases that I drank that evening. I returned home at about 1.0 clock feeling vet sick, and was brely able to according to the stairs. I was attacked with seven cramps and vomiting. This continued all day feeday and sunday night. At about sour a. ... on Monday i sert for Pr. Jacobs, who gave me a hypodermic injection of momentum when the cause. When asked what his become was to the cause. When asked what his become was to the cause.

ing before," and then hesitating, "I believe I got the wrong glass of beer."

Auged weight is given to Mr. Born's theory by the fact that Mr. Walkup a few dax after her arrival tock a white powder, which she had purchased in Cincinnati for anenic, to a druggist in this city to analyze and see if it was arsenic. The physicians today consider Mr. Born out of danger, though, from the peculiar features of the case as afficient detection, he is liable to sudder a release. The effect of the revelation is to turn the tide of public opinion, which was beginning to be in sympathy with the prisoner largely against her.

A brother-in-law of Mrs. Walkup, Mr. R. Finley, has arrived from New Orleans. He says he thinks only a few days will be required to solve the mystery to the satisfaction of the public. He said

he had known of several cases in which suspicious were much stronger than in this case, and where convirtious seemed positive, but which ultimately were shown to be utterly groundless.

Mrs. Walkup is feeling very cheerful, and says she has no fears as to the result of the investigation. Notwithstanding the statement made by Mr. Born this morning, she feels confident of proving her innocence. She retsius the remarkable self possession which she has shown throughout the tring ordeal. The coroner's investigation, while developing nothing especially new is bringing out facts confirming what has heretofore been printed, all very damaging to the accused we man.

THE PLOT THICKENS. August 29.—This morning at half past nine o'clock the coroner's jury in the Walkup case met and saked that Mrs. Walkup appear for examinathe jury and said Mrs. Walkup had a chill las

the jury and said Mrs. Waikup had a chill last night and was unable to obtain her usual sleep, and was suffering from nervousness, and asked that she be excused until tomorrow. He made an eloquent speech, in which he further stated that her coursel had not determined whether Mrs. Waikup should consent to an examination. However, he requested that the jury make a thorough examination into the past life and character of Mrs. Waikup previous to her marriage, He also asked that certain ruments regarding the deceased be investigated. The county attorney nade objections to such investigations.

This Jacobe, Gardiner, Longmecker, Toncannon, and Page were examined. Their testimony goes to show that in their opinion Mr. Waikup eams to bis destably arsenical poison. This has caused recewed excitement as it has heretofore been supposed that Dr. Gardiner, the chemist, had found no arsenic in the stomach. He stated that in three of eight tests he made be found what he elegates to beausenic, though, on account of a possibility of impure chemicals, he did not wish make the result of his analysis final, so has left to experts at Kansas City.

Juege Rouston arrived here from Long Branch.

to make the result of his auelysis final, so has left it to experies at Kansas City.
Judge Houston arrived here from Long Brauch, and is a very pleasing and learned gentlemen. He is the second senior indge of the civil district court of New Orleans, which position he has held for eight years. The judge says he has known has. Walkup from a little child, and was thoroughly convinced she was innocent; said she had always been an urassuming, affectionate and kind hearted child; that she had been a studious girl, stood well in her classes, and had wou many prizes for proficiency; that her nature was anything but that of a bold, designing and heartless woman.

ihing but that of a bold, designing and neartiess woman.

The result of the chemical analysis by Professor willism Jones, at Kansas City, which is expected to morrow, is awaited with intense interest. The general feeting tenight is that there is little doubt hat poleon will be found there.

A host of offers, both by telegraph and letter, from unknown and obscure pettiloggers in all her sof the country, have been received by Mrs. Welkup, offering their services in the case free of charge. It is simply a scheme of advertising themselves, and the lady has paid no attention to them. Mrs. Walkup is nearly prostrated this evening over the results of the coroner's jury today. There is an almost universal feeling of prejudice against Mrs. Walkup's mother, who, on account of numerous rumors and newspaper stories, is felt to be deeply implicated in the affair.

A SENSATIONAL CORONER'S INQUEST. Long before the hour appointed for the reassemblage of the coroner's jury the cour coom was debsely packed. Many ladies and per room was densely packed. Many ladies and persons of prominence were present. It was expected that Mrs. Walkup would take the stand, and the prisoner's youth and great beauty, combined with the aif of mystery surrounding the case, had served as a two-fold incentive to attract them.

At 2:30 o'clock the Jury took their seats. As the hands of the big clock indicated 2:35 the door leading from the hallway to the court room opened and immediately a low murmur ran through the assembly of "Mrs. Walkup, Mrs. Walkup. She entered the room in charge of deputy sharin Woester. She wore a black brocaded silk dress, a small, close fitting lace bonnet and tiny white yell.

yell.

Her face was as coloriess and fair as a lily, with
the exception of a spot of vermillion on either
cheek, which came and went at intervals. Her
large instrous brown eyes gazed upon the crowd

died; that het summer he was allected exactly the same way.

Mr. J. R. Gerham, oditor of the Daily Republican, was a shid and corroborated these facts. Several other vinesses were called, but their testimony to "ce nothing new. The jury then adjourned thise "cleek to morrow.

In an interwe this afternoon Mrs. Walkup, appeared to sunlike the confidence possessed by her at the beginning in her being found innocent. Apparently alle does not seem to comprehend the giave halure a the charge against her, for she says: "I am # Socent. I cannot force myself to set other than resural. Why should I feel pullty?"

oct other than retural. Why should I feel solity?"

At 8 p.m. Such was received which created a furore or reterior. It was from New Orleans, and state in the daily Times-Democrathed interview the daily Times-Democrathed interview that they state positively that sub nin to? bismuth contains arsenicand cleim that the chysticians who were attending Mr. Walkun peaced him by giving too much of the drug. It has true in regard to the drug, it appears try plausible, as only slight traces of arreceive bear by the chemist in this city. Mrs. Walkun and the trends tonight say this idea supports were it minerally of Fishins and Mr. J. G. Grabano and arternoon, and are feeling hopemad of he are a systocerated very soon.

RUSTIC HOME. The Uncer Laguat in Which a Cherokee

From the Courte, Ga., Advance.
In control with Mr. Britt, we recently visited they the place of a Mr. Connor, who has been a ing on or in a piece of land he bought from Mr. Britt, in a "dugout" hut, which, for static picturesqueness, cannot be which, for stice picturesqueness, cannot be excelled. We is an eccentric, thriftless sort of fellow, deil, and having things just as he sees fit to sahiom, regardless of the more modern says of his neighbors. Among the steep hills on Mr. Britt's lame about two miles east of this risce, he receited a home and bargained to pay Mr. Britt sells land or anything elect. The spot is some distance from the read, and a knelly any one ever sees the premises of the "man of the house" and his tanily, one sitting of his wife and two chiltenily, one sitting of his wife and two chiltenily. premises on the "men of the house" and his tanily, consisting of his wife and two children. The construction of his domicile is sense as after this plan: At the foct 17 a very steep hill, about timety decrees, a square is dug out of the side of the hill about twenty feet wide, running into the hat full the further wall is about eighteen, at from the dirt floor to the top. into the but fill the further wall is about eighteen at from the dirt floor to the top. Then a hold cut out of the wall is made into a chimney, da a small well shaped hole cut down from the top serves for chimney fluo. The sides hat top, not covered in with terra sime, are vered with split pine boards, and then the clarroom in which his family lives and sket size a purerntly happy and contented of the completed. He and his amily lie, there several years, and cultivated a poil of the hills surrounding their decisions of the hills surrounding their decisions.

ly pieds his way homeward."
In manners he is very affable, and
when drawn out in conversation quite intalligent. He and family occasionally take "French leave of absence," and are gone for months at a time, where no one knows. A short while since, like the Arab, he folded his worldly possessions together, and silently tole away to spend the summer perhaps in another cave more pleasantly situated against

the summer heat.

The following origin of a Jersey cow, as given by a farmer of this county, is strikingly original: A party were discusing the mideyed cattle, and this individual spoke up excitedly: "Well, does any man know how the Jersey became a separate breed of cattle?"
One of the gentlemen gave the origin as he supposed, stating that it was not the Jersey at first, but called by that name in consequence of the cattle being perfected by the people on the Jersey isle. "No, that aint the way they originated," remarked the first, "as Mr. —, who is posted, told me that it wasn't. He said that the Jersey was a cross between a buck deer and a common dung hill cow," and he bore the air of one who thinks that he has enlightened his hearers.

Why Don't They Stare at His?

From the Eufialo Courier. A certain wretch in the city takes pleasure in practices a little short of fiendish. His field of operations is generally in street cars and this tactics are apparently very innocent, inas-much as they consist of merely easting his eyes upon the ground. His delight is to enter eyes upon the ground. His delight is to enter a car, one side of which at least is well filled with ladics. He with seat himself on the opposite side of the car and begin his persecution, which is all the more cruel because there is nothing taugible to re out. With his hands innecently folded in his lap he will begin to look intently on the floor at the end of the scat opposite. Of course, the woman in that corner, be she young or old, buxom or scraw-ny, hold or modest, will at once become con-scious of her feet. Not daring to look down, she will feel certain there is something wrong, and first one foot will twitch, shift uneasily its position, draw back as far as theseat will let it, seek the companionalin of its mate, both of them will squirm in vain endeavor to each to hide behind the other, and Snaily in egonized desperation the unhappy woman will drape her skirts in a manner known only to her sex so that neither foot is visible. Then the termenter will shift his eyes and begin on a new pair of feet. When his destination is at a great enough distance, he has been known to work his little game until every woman in the car has the appearance of being m nus her pedal extremittes and is in a state bordering on Tar and feathers are too good

Boycotting Still in Order. Louis, August 31 .- A dispatch from Se dalia, Mo., contradicts the report sent out from there last night that a telegram had been received from Secretary Turner, of the national committee of Knights of Labor, diecting Chairman Drew to "raise the boycost" n the Wabash and Missouri roads.

Sax Francisco, August 30.—The Alaska Commercial company's steamer St. Paul, from Ounalasks, which arrived here last night, brought 29,396 seal skins, valued at over \$100,000.

The Rains in Charleston,

CHABLESTON, S. C., August 30.—Heavy rains today cause much discomfort and damage in houses which had been unroofed by the cyclone, and not yet covered.

A Big Funeral in Chattanooga, CHATTANOGA, Tenn., August 30.—[Special.]— Miss While Eakin, the youngest daughter of Judge noon. It was one of the largest funerals seen here in months. morning at one o'clock, and was buried this after

ROMANCE OF A ROSE.

STRANGE STORY FROM THE GLADES OF FLORIDA.

The Legend of the Bose Recalled in Jefferson Cont ty-The Seminole Tragedy Which Presipitated a Midnight Eassacre-The Rose Tree Which afterwards Marked the Spot. LIVE OAK, Fla., August 14 .- In the western

part of Jefferson county there grows and blossoms into curious and magnificent beauty a rose that seems to be indigenous to a small area of country, but which will not flourish in other latitudes. The bush is a strong and vigorous one and the leaves are a very light but glossy green. The petals of the flower curve slightly inward and are the color of bright, arterial blood. The odor is pungent, but slightly sickening. The peculiarity of this flower is that the dew that drops therefrom is of a faint pinkish cast, a marvel seen in no other flower, the bailling wonder of those who have witnessed it. It is called the Grant rose and has a sad and melancholy history. Its origin is one of those mysteries with which nature at times delights to astonish her devotees.

In 1834 John Grant and Nellie Lowry were married. Both were natives of an adjoining county, where the record of their baptism and their marriage is still on file among the rude archives that have been handed down from year to year. John was a young farmer, atout and strong, a splendid type of southern manhood, comparatively well educated, inured to hard work, self-reliant and quick of resource; Nellia was well suited to be the mate of such a man. She was bright and pretty, the belle of the little settlement, full of buoyant health and spirits, strong of arm and heart, fully skilled in household and farm duties and stainless and pure of mind and soul. At one of the pleasant social gatherings of the neighbor-hood they had met. It was a case of mutual love at first sight, and coy as Miss Nellie was it did not take young Grant long to woo and

They were married on the morning of the They were married on the morning of the 3d of June, 1834. For miles around the neighbors flocked to the wedding of the popular young couple. The wedding feast that followed would have been fit to set before a king. The forests contributed their choicest game and the river its most toothsome fish. Chickens were plentiful and there were loads of bread and cake. An open barrel of persimmon beer sparkled near the doorway. In the afternoon, with all his earthly goods packed in a hugo wagon drawn by four oxen, his young wife seated beside him, glancing tearfully back at the dear old home she was leaving perhaps forevery but smiling was leaving perhaps forevery but smiling through her tears, John Grant took up the line of march to the place he had selected as their figure home. It was in Jefferson county, near the beautiful Ancilla river. Here he took up one hundred and sixty acres of fine virgin soil, built a rough but confortable log house and settled down to the prosaic duties of life. His sturdy oxen seen broke up the greund, the seed was sown, and with a patient round of labor he waited for the rich results which were cure to follow.

for the rich results which were sure to follow. Mentime the dainty taste of his young wife had made a cozy neat of the rude heuse and in the little door yard many hemely old-fashioned flewers bloomed and blossomed. The near-struckhar has five miles and the nearest acro ten mues away, but the cody of the law is a fire ten mues away, but the cody of the law is of life. Their larder was at their very doors and near by the Ancilla, reaming downward to the gulf, brought cooling breezes to them and deligated their eyes with the glossy verdure that franged its banks. Its beautiful waters were like a mirror and over sixty feet in depth the glis-

mirror and over sixty feet in depth the glis-tening sand was plainly visible. In the spring of 1835 a child was born unto them and a new blessing added to the happy housenold, making life's duties a pleasure and its varied responsibilities easier to be borne But a cloud not larger than a man's hand scon made its appearance, heavy with sorrow and disaster and fraught with a darkness that enveloped and crushed the happy family in

The Seminole Indians, who had for some time been quiet and friendly and engaged in the peaceful pursuits of the chase, the quiet of camp fires and of social intercourse, were secretly preparing for an outbreak, under the insiduous appeas of Oscola and some of the other young and fiery chiefs of the tribe. Their inflammatory appeals might, however, have failed of effect had they not resorted to a

have failed of effect had they not resorted to a desperate expedient.

In the moath of September, 1835, Charley Omathla, a Seminole chieftain of great influence, who had been a steadfast and much respected friend of the white people, giving his voice and prestige to them on every occasion, while strolling through the woods with a young daughter was waylaid and killed by some members of the Micasaukee tribs, who had hid in amplush for that nurspass, under the had hid in ambush for that purpose, under the instigation of the cruel and treacherous Osceo-la. The latter chief had this done for the

purpose of inciting the Indians to revenge, claiming that the murder was the work of white men anxious to secure their lands. A son of the murdered Omathla, excited by A son of the murdered Omathia, excited by these incendiary appents and eager to avenge the death of his father, gathered a band of young bucks, all, like himself, eager for the war path, and started out upon a career of murder and rapine. Their course was marked by terrible and repulsive outrages, lighted by the glare of burning homes and enlivened by the torture of helpless children. Of all these things John Grant and his pretty little wife were in blissful imporance.

were in blissful ignorance. September 20, 1835, was an unusually warm day, and young Grant, having business at the country store, some ten miles off, dalayed is proposed visit until the cool of the even-

ing.
At 6 o'clock he mounted his horse and started off. He expected to return about 2 a.m. He kiesed his hand gaily to his wife and the crowing baby as he rode away. In a few moments he was swallowed up in the gathering darkness, and never agaid was he seen of man. Six miles from home his horse of man. Six miles from home his horse stopped with a quick snort and turned so vio-lently as to almost unsent him. Supposing it to be excited by some shadow of bush or briar,

to be excited by some shadow of bush or briar, he urged it or.

A clump of undergrowth near the river suddenly became alive. A sharp ringing sound, a faint puffof pungent smoke scarcely visible against the night, and his horse, shot through the beart, trembled and fell under him. Before he had time to extricate himself the red devils, with a war whoop of fiendish triumph, were upon him. Poor John! One prayer for Nellie and the baby and then his bleeding scalp hung at the girdle of a painted savage, while his gasbed ard still warm body was flung into the river, whose white arms opened to receive it.

One o'clock came and the little woman in the log cabin put her work of sewing aside,

One o'clock came and the little woman in the log cabin put her work of sewing aside, kissed the sleeping infant near her and listened intently for the footsteps she would never hear again. The night had become very dark. The moon was hidden behind a bank of clouds dense and gloomy and there was a whisper of rain in the atmosphere. The long yellow hound sleeping near the door became restless and whined uneasily as he snufed the air. Another hour passed and the young wife, filled with an undefinable dread, was about to go to the door when there came a yell that almost from the bounding pulses and left her checks as white as the impress of death. For a moment she stood

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

helpless and trembling; then, clasping her child to her bosom, she raised a loose plank in the floor, dropped through it to the ground, and, with an agonized prayer to the Almighty, stole out in the strange and compassionate gloom. Behind her she could see the quick glare of burning outbuildings and the little nome that had been a Paradise to her. Too seon was her flight discovered and the red fiends were upon the trail. About two miles from the ashes of her ruined home she was overtaken. Two days afterwards a party of hunters came upon the dead bedies of mother and child. Rough and toil worn hands gently berethem to a quiet grave, the babe upon its mother's breast. Near by a little pool of their lifeblood had collected, which the soil had not yet absorbed, dark and noisome in the bright sunshine. In the opening spring the body of the husband and father was found entangled in the roots at the bottom of the river and was buried with the ones he loved so well.

A few years later a passing hunter, one of the crivinal nexty that had found the hedies

with the ones he loved so well.

A few years later a passing hunter, one of the original party that had found the bodies, happened on the same locality, and in the little hollow, where the blood had gathered, saw a vigorous bush, bearing such roses as I have described. He cut some slips from it and took them to the settlement, where he related his discovery. Such a romantic and singular story excited the curiosity of many in the adjacent counties, and repeated efforts were made to secure the growth of the slips in other places, but they have all failed of success. Within an area of five miles, where the doleful tragedy occurred, it is said the rose can still be found, with its strong and sturdy stock, its pale green leaver, its in curved crimson petals and its bloody dew.

A Peters Street Store Burglarized-A Bad Wound-Selling Whisky on Sunday.

Late Saturday night a thief entered Holland's greecry house on Peters street and carried away two or three boxes of cigars, some tobacco, a quantity of sugar, some flour and lard. The burglar entered the house by foreing the rear door open with an ax, which he stole from a house near by. After selecting what he wanted, the burglar closed the door behind him and went his

way. The bugglary was not detected until . yesterday morning.

A MAD OUT IN THE SIDE.

Jim Whitelaw was seriously wounded yesterday morning by Alex. Sanders. Whitelaw lives noar the old rolling-mill, and the difficulty in which he was hurt eccurred at his house. Whitelaw has been working for the East Tonnessee road for oute a time. About threa whitelaw has been werking for the East Tennessee road for quite a time. About three
weeks age Sanders asked Whitelaw to obtain
a place on the road for him, and Whitelaw
promised to do so. After Whitelaw had given
Sanders his promise Sanders called to see
him every day or two, and upon one of the visita
tets Whitelaw have five dollars. Saveral
days ago Sanders became convinced that
Whitelaw was not trying to secure the places
and demanded the return of his mouse. and demanded the return of his money. Whitelaw promised to repay the money on Saturday atternoon. Yesterday moraing Sanders went to Whitelaw's house and asked for the five dollars. White-law stated that he could not pay the money as he had failed to gat it. Sanders then accused Whitelaw of acting in bad faith when he accepted the money. This whitelaw denied and a quarrel ensued. Finally whitelaw denied and a quarrel ensued. Finally whitelaw attempted to strike Sanders and rushing upon written, out in the left side with

the left side with a large pecket knife. The blade enter the side near arm and made a long, deep gash, from which the blood flowed freely. As soon as Sanders saw the blood he turned about and ran. Whitelaw sent for a physician and had the wound dressed. It is quite dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. Both parties to the difficulty are negroes.

culty are negroes.

Steading Wearing appared.

Several days ago a thief entered M. G. Magney's room on Broad street and stole several shirts, some collars, some cuffs, a pair of panis and a vest. The their was reported to the police department and yesterday afternoon Pat-rolman Abbett found some of the stolen arti-cles in Bill Henderson's keeping. Henderson could not tell where he got the clothing sud was arrested. He is charged with larceny, W. P. Weber will appear in police court this morning to enswer the charge of retailing spirituous liquors on the Sabbath day. Captain Crim wil appear as the prosecuting witness.

S. M. Carlton was arrested Saturday night
by Patrolman Stient, who was armed with a
warrant charging cheating and swindling.

TOO MUCH LAUDANUM.

Frank Wadsworth Dies from the Effects of

a Dose of Laudanum. Frank Wadsworth, well known in Atlanta as an expert bookkeeper, died yesterday from the effects of a large dose of morphine. It is not yet known whether Wadsworth's

death was accidental or suicide.

For some time past Wadsworth has been in bad health and has been taking medicine. Yesterday he remained at home and passed the greater part of the morning in his room. In the atternoon about one o'clock a member of his family went to his room to see him and was surprised to find him in an unconscious condition. The alarm his room to see him and was surprised to find him in an unconscious condition. The alarm was quickly given and in a tew seconds every member of the family was present. At first no one could account for the young man's condition, but finally some one accidentally found an empty laudanum phial in the room. This suggested that laudanum might have caused the young man's condition and measures were dispatched for physicians. Dr. Benson responded to the call and immediately after looking at the young man asserted that he would die, and in less than five minutes the assertion was verified.

After Wadsworth's death it was ascertained After wassworth's death it was associated that he had awallowed enough laudanum to kill six men. The family, however, could essign no cause for taking the laudanum. Tasy are of the opinion that the young man wanted a dose of ginger and took the laudanum through mistake. Coroner Haynes will hold an increast tedsy.

an inquest today.

Frank Wadsworth was about twenty-eight years of age and was at one time bookkeeper in one of the Atlanta banks. He was quite popular among his associates. He lived on Frazier street.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Jordan Anderson, a Church Member, Arres ted Because Bis House Was Fired. Jordon Anderson, a negro prominent among the Christian negroes, was arrested yesterday

by Captain Crim.

Anderson is charged with arson. The evidence against him is purely circumstantial,

defice against him is purely circumstantial, but it is strong.

For a long time past Anderson has been living at 146 Ellis street. A negro family named Patterson lived in one part of the house. On Friday morning some one saturated some rags with kerosene and placed them in Anderson's room and them poured kerosene over the floor. A match was applied and in a few minutes the blaze had eaten its way through the root. Fortunately for those asleep in the house, however, the fire was discovered in time to extinguish it. The affair came to the ears of Captain Crim, who investigated it and came to the core of the that Anderson had fired the building

A Policeman's Mistake-The Criminal Record

ainbridge—a Convict Called Back—Offende Against the Revenue Laws—Society in Fort Valley—Notes from Rome.

EASTWAY, Ga., August 30,-[Special.]-Mr. I N. Walker, marshal of this place, attempted rest Henry Newton, a negro man, under a war rant for larceny. The negro ran and tried to es Mr. Walker shot him with a pistol, pro ducing a wound which may result in death. The mayor and council have suspended the marsha for fifteen days for abuse of his office, and at the expiration of this time he may be removed en tirely, if further investigation should develo facts sufficient to authorize the removal.

Mr. Peacock, a countryman, came to town and got too drunk to maintain a perpendicular attitude. He fell and broke his left arm just below the shoulder.

The Criminal Becord of Bainbridge, BAINBRIDGE, Ga., August 30 - [Special.]-Tob Jackson, colored, was committed to jail today, for assault to murder one Burns, constable, who attempted to arrest him on a charge or burglary The officer received several severe knife wound on his hands. The negro escaped to Florida. He was caught and brought back, after an absence of several years, ten days ago, by Sheriff Patter

There are nine felony cases in jail for trial at November term of the superior court: Drew Guy ton, murder: Emma Bailey and Maria McNair murder; Owen Glenn, cattle stealing; Joe Saun ders, assault to murder: Tobe Jackson, burglar, and assault to murder; Richard Hammond, fo gery; Tom Pope, cattle stealing; John Barton

A Convict Called Back,

BAINERIDGE, August 30.-[Special.]-Our energetic sheriff, Lewy Patterson, returned yesterday from Figrida, having in charge John Barton, alla Rosch, colored. In 1872 he committed a burglary in the storehouse of George Donelson, at Atta pulgus. Was convicted of the offense and sentenced to five years in penitertiary. He imme diately broke jail and has been enjoying his freedom until 1 abbed by our sheriff.

Offenders Against the Revenue Law. MARIETTA, August 30.-[Special.]-Yesterday evening Deputy United States Marshal George M. Manning brought in three prisoners that he had arrested for an old offense against the United States revenue laws. The men were caught in Milton county where they had been hiding out. There names are Joe Sidney and Thomas Lacker. They gave bond of \$300 each to appear before R. H. Earle, United States commissioner, next Fri day, when their preliminary trial will be held.

SOCIETY IN FORT VALLEY,

Marriages, Personal Gossip, and Movements

of Peop'e.
FORT VALLEY, Ga., August 30 -[Special.]-Thi has been a busy week in social circles. Mr. C. H. Troutman, of Quitman, was married to Miss Julia A. Wiggins on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Russell officiating. At the appointed hour the bridal party drove to the Methodist church, where a large concourse of witnesses had assembled, and entered the church in couples, down each siste. The following is a list of the attendants: Mr. S. S. Rountree, of Quitman, and Miss Willie Greene, Fort Valley: Mr. S. S. Gaulden, o. Quitman, and Miss Claudie Everett. Fort Valley; Mr. S. H. Christopher, Montezuma, and Miss De lie Miller, Fort Valley; Mr. N. H. Brown, Orlando, Fla., and Miss Leila Barr, F ort Valley: Mr. J. W Bennett, Quitman, and Miss Stella Harris, Fort Valley: Mr. H. A. Mathews and Miss Jennie Lee Brown, Fort Valley: Mr. J. F. Troutman, Jr., and Miss Kate Wiggins, Fort Valley: Dr. James T. Ross Fort Valley, and Miss Nora Sanford, of Everett' Station. A reception was held on the evening previous to the marriage at the hospitable resi dence of Colonel John F. Troutman, father of the groom. This was indeed a most brilliant affair universally conceded to be one of the most enjoyable of the season. The bridal pair left for thei luture home. Quitman, followed by the universal

good wishes of the town. On Friday morning Mr. George P. Greene brought home his bride, nee Miss Linnie C. Pierce, of Austell. Miss Linnie was well known here, and Mr. Greene's friends congratulate him upon his success in whining so lovely a wife. Messrs Harris Brownam, O. M. Houser and O. L. Greene, an Miss Mamie Greene went up with the groom expectant and returned with the party. Several receptions will be tendered the bridal couple nex

Miss Baker and Miss Bessie Baker, of Thomas ville were here this week. Miss Helen Mathews has returned home.

Colonel W. E. Collier and family are off to Atlanta for several weeks.

Senator Hoyle and family are spending a few days in Fort Valley. Misses Carrie and Julia Stinson, of Crawlord,

spent a few days in town this week. Miss Janie Troutman, of Macon, is visiting

Walton Superior Court.

Monroe, Ga, August 30.-[Special.]-Wal-on superior court adjourned yesterday. The following sentences were passed Tyler, colored, forgery, four Albert Havnes, colored, I orse stealing, six years John Nunnally, colored, assault with intent to rape, eight verars: George Lowe, colored, rape on a colored woman, ten years; Bill McGanhey mu derer, to be burg in private. October 16, 1885 This will be the third hanging in this county within two years.

GREENVILLE, Ga., August 30 .- [Special.]-The Meriwether superior court adjourned yesterday evening after a two weeks' session. Judge Harris presided the first week and Judge Simmons, of Mecon, the second. A great deal of businers was disposed of. Several criminal cases of minor importance were tried. One defendant, Sam Watts goes to the penitentlary three years for burglary Judge Simmons made a fine impression on the people and won many compliments.

The Trade of Montezuma

MONTEZUMA, Ga., August 30 .- [Special.]-Monte zums has received to date five hundred bales e cot on, which surpasses anything of the kind ever known during the month of August. Trade, as matter of course, has opened sooner.

The committee on our boat enterprises have just returned from Columbus, where the services o competent men were secured to construct a boat at once here in our town, and very soon a fine boat will p'y the waters of the Flint, between this place and Warwick, Worth county, in the interest of trade and traffic. We will have the boat. Rust and caterpillers have materially injured

Notes From Rome

At court, this week, there appeared as a witness in a case, Mrs. Israel Davis. Mrs. Davis is the wite of Israel P. Davis, parhaps the oldest and richest man in Polk county, being nearly one hundred years old, and worth nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Mrs. Davis is 79 years old, was born in Franklin county, moved to Polk in 1835, and since that time has never been out of the county, except once or twice she went to Cartersville. She was never in Cedartown before this week, and ROME, Ga , August 30 - [Special ]-A band o burglars have carried on their operations in De-Foto of late. Wednesday night they entered the store house and car ed off a quantity of goods and last night they burglarized the stores o Austin and Lanham. The police think they are

on the trail of the burglars.

The county Sunday school convention met at Eardis, twelve miles from Rome today. The accessors will continue through tomorrow. The attendance is large and much interest is mani

Buzzards Vs. Lawyers.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., August 30.—[Special.] - The colored people have a flourishing debating society here, in which they handle quite fluently som peculiar but intensely interesting questions, their subject for Friday night being "which is the most useful to a community, buzzards or lawyers?"

The Methodists and Presbyterians have united and are carrying on a protracted meeting here, in which much interest is being manifested.

Returning Home, BAINBRIDGE, Ga., August 30.-[Special.]-Hon John E. Denelson and family have "urned Faceville to their home in this city."

### COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 30 .- [Special.]-It has been showery here all day and this evening a steady rain set in, and tonight it is pouring down, The steamboat men and merchants are somewhat relieved, as the river had gotten so lowit was next to an impossibility to navigate it with empty bo

Colonel A. F. Moreland, of Atlanta, is in the city. He is just from his plantation down on the Mobile and Girard railroad, and says that the rust has greatly damaged the cotton crop.

Mr. J. E. Peterson, of Fort Gaines, who reache the city tonight, brings a gloomy report of the condition of the cotton crop of section. He says within the of that days the caterpillare been prosecuting their work of destruction with disastrous results and the crop will be scarcely nore than half of what was expected.

Rev. Ramsey, pastor of the colored tist church, baptized a number of converts in the river this afternoon. hev. Crawford Jackson, of the south Georgia

onference, preached an ableisermon at St. Luke church this morning.

Mr. Locke W. Read returned from the Allehencys tonight where he has been spending several weeks. He is much improved in health.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA. BAINERIDGE, August 30.-[Special.]-Mr. A. L. lownsend lost his infant child yesterday. It was bout six months old, and has been sick from its birth.

TOPICS OF THE PRESS.

om the Oglethorpe, Ga., Echo. We are ever ready to commend the legislature or any member thereof, for anything done for the public good or in the interest of the people, but we hold it as much our privilege to ridicule or condemn when things are done to the contrary. We certainly cannot stand idly by and see the people's precious time and money flitted away in acking jokes and aimless discussions of aimless measures, nor are we going to so so. We will always raise our fee-ble voice to its fullest strength against this or any other body that tramples the rights of their constituency in the dust of ideness or foolish frolic. stituency in the dust of ideness or foolish from.
The members of the legislature are sent there to
desomething for the benefit of the populace;
when there is no good to be done they are expected
to distand and come home, (though they
seldem doso) and when they fall to do as expected
they make themselves subject to reprimand, and

they make themselves subject to reprimand, and we always want to be one of the first to give it to From the Cumming, Ga., Clarion, The ku klux at Dalton did a good thing 'regulating' the "lewd" persons of that city.

rom the Carroll, Ga . Free Press. We are decidedly in favor of an amendment to the present constitution fixing a yearly salary for members of the legislature, and then they can go up to Atlanta and stay as long as they please. But we opine that if there was such an amendment that the sessions would not be so long.

From the Athens, Ga., Chronicle. Why the agitation of the marble question in eference to the new capitol continues passes ou comprehension. Everyone who advocates the claim of Georgia marble is particular to state they have no interest in the matter. The weather is entirely too warm to cause patriotic ment of entered in this heated controversy only from disinterested motives. Here is the capitol well under way, and does any sensible taxpayer want the large amount already spent in colitic limestone to be abolutely thrown away, in order to give an order to a home company which is not ready to furnish material for the job. order to a home company turnish material for the job.

From the Carnesville, Ga., Reporter, The constitution of 1877 has never met with the hearty approval of the people of Georgia. It has many grave defects, and will not be endured many years longer. Among the most notable and mis-chievous defects are the niggardly salaries allowed to the public officers of the state; the election of judges by the general assembly, and the ra-strictions thrown around appropriations. The salaries allowed public officers should be ample enough to secure the services of the best men, and especially is this true of the judiciary. In a country where the bar is composthe best men, and especially is this true of the judiciary. In a country where the bar is composed in the main, of men of wealth, the salary is of small consequence, but not so in Georgia. The salaries allowed the judges are wholly inadequate to the expense and dignity of the office, and the talent necessary to fill it with ability. The judge should be as far removed from the 1d-fluence of the people as possible, and ought to be appointed by the governor. The term of office is too short. A long term office and an ample salary makes the judge independent of the people, and too short. Along term office and an ample salary makes the judge independent of the people, and secures the ablest and most impartial administration of justice. No man who is qualified to fill the office of representative or senator can do so without a personal sacrifice, at a salary of \$1 per day. The propriety of calling a constitutional convention has been pressed upon the attention of the general assembly, and is being urged by some of the atlest men in the state. The longer it is delayed, the greater the mischief will be, and as the expense will have to be incurred at no distant

all which time should have been devo

- all which time should have been devoted to the interests of the state! Upon the call of the bill for the third reading. Mr. Connell requested that he be permitted to withdraw the bill, as all the "fun" for which it was introduced had been realized. This occasioned a debate which must have occupied a half hour of a three hours' session at \$1,500! One of the excuses for only three hour sessions per day is that the committees must be allowed time for considering the bills submitted to them in the committee room. The caucus lasted two hours or longer, and at the least calculation, the time of the house was occupied one hour, or one-third of one day, to say nothing of Mr. Connell's

hours or longer, and at the least calculation, the time of the house was occupied one hour, or one-third of one day, to say nothing of Mr. Connell's question of privilege, in which he took occasion to vililify and defame the character of a private citizen. Therefore the cost to the tax payers was at least one-third of \$1,500 minus the cost of the senate, which, estimated at about \$300 per day, leaves \$400 as the cost of Mr. Connell's funny bill to tax bachelors!

"A little fun now and then Is relished by the wisest men,"

but thore who enjoy fun should do so at their own expense. As Mr. Connell proposes to pay the bill for his little "tun," we move that he be per-mitted to do so. A legislator has no right to filch from the pockets of the tax payers their hard esrnings for their own amusement,

A Bare Old Lady.

was never in Cedartown before this week, and was never in a courthouse before. She has raised a large family of children, and never called in a doctor to attend on one of them.

She is the guest, during her stay in town, of Mr. Robert Whitehead.

A Word of Advice,

One man sent us a card the other day say

ing he did not subscribe for the Press and would not pay for it. Thanks—next times don't beat a man out of seventy-five cents be-fore you notify him of your intention.

Toe Poet, Gaines, Reappears,

Colonel R. J. Gaines, of Heard, was up to see our people on Friday last. He looked like a man who has had plenty of melons and fruit to eat during the summer.

Frem the West Point, Ga. Press.

From the Carroll, Ga., Times

From the Cedartown, Ga., Advertiser

Now, we know it is said,

From the Jackson, Ga., News. Hon, Mr. Connell, of Decatur, Ewho has aptly been dubbed the "little joker," the author of the

bachelor bill in the house, says that the little fun now. They are charged with gambling. There that the members had over his bill did not occuare many of these negro gamblers who infest the by the valuable time of the house "more than ter mills and turpentine farms. Mr. Papet at the ninutes." Let us see. Mr. Connell drew up the Jocelyn mills, is determined to break them up. bill, consuming valuable time for which he re Appling county is building a brick courtho ceives four dollars per day, and ought to have ceives four dollars per day, and ought to have been devoted to matters of importance to the people of Georgis. He introduced the bill and it was read before the house, occupying the attention of that body at least ten minutes of a three hours' session, at the rate of \$1,500. Several members made brief speeches, and it was suggested to refer it to various committees, and was finally referred to the finance committee. If the finance committee did its duty, the bill was discussed in the committee room, to what extent is not known, but five or ten minutes is probably as short a time as the question could have occupied to have been considered at al. The bill must have been reported favorably by the committee, for it was read the second time before the house. In the meantime a caucus was held by the members, which lasted two hours or more, at which numerous witty speeches were made, bogus messages from the president and governor read and various amendments proposed—all which time should have been devoted to the balance of \$990.97. The grand jury recomme

a rectification of the lines between Warren and Glascock counties. The body also requests the governor to extend to Jacob Hart, who was convicted of beastlality in 1874, a pardon; he being sentenced to the penitentiary for life and being then only 18 years old. W. P. Cole, Dr. Joe Cole and Mr. Van and Henry

Cole, of Carrollton, all weighed a few days since and their aggregate weight was just exact'y 8% pounds. W. P. weighed 206, Van 195, Henry 210 and Dr. Joe 189.

Carroll Free Press: Charley Payton came near getting his right eye put out last week by shooting a gun heavily loaded. The gun barrel kickel out of the stock and struck his eye, cutting two gashes, one above and one below the eye, but he is doing as well as could be expected. The wound was dressed by Dr. I. N. Brown. A few days ago Willie Williams, son of Mr. John

Williams, near Phillipi church, in Henry county, accidentally shot himself with a double barrel shot gun, completely tearing the calf of one of his legs to pieces and passing through the other. He suffered interse agony until Monday last, when he died from the effects of the wound. There is complaint of a good deal of burglary in

Butts county The papers of the state have begun their reports of the annual gin accidents. Hands are being

mashed quite promiscuously. Louis White and Sebe Sellers had quite a serl difficulty at Hazlehurst last Saturday. Mr. Wi received a severe wound on the head, which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

G. A. Mize, of Walker county, killed a very large rattlesnake last Saturday evening that measured four feet and three inches. He killed it near T. J Foster's house.

Mrs. Betsey Tiller, who died in Oglethope county the other day, had been ill for forty years.

The Walker County Messenger gives the follow ing account of an affair which has before been briefly noticed:

briefly noticed:

Tuesday night about twelve o'clock, David Hill, of Cedar Grove, brought a warrant to Sheriff Foster for the arrest of John Jones, a son of Tom Jones, of the Gove, for the probable fatal stabbling of Cicero Kirkes, youngest son of James Kirkes. We have not been able to learn the particulars in detail, but give the facts just as they were told to us without favor or partially. Both of the young men were attending school at Cedar Grove. Tuesday afternoon young Jones walked up to Kirkes and told him he would like to see him off to one side; Kirkes went with him; when they had gone some little distunce from the house, Jones took out his knife and made an attempt to cut him. Kirkes turned and tried to get away, but was caught by his coat and stabbed in the back in six different places. If there was any conversation passed between them we did not learn of it, but we understand it was something

about a young lady. The cutting was done with a pocket knife, with a blade supposed to have been about three inches long. The cutting, it is thought by the physicians, will prove fatal. He was hardly expected to live through the night. The young men were both about twenty-one or two years old. Jones left immediately and has not been seen since, without THROUGH THE STATE. HE NEWS AS GATHERED FROM THE MAILS AND PRESS. a Young Girl on the Charge of Flacing struction on a Railroad—A Colored Dea con on the Charge of Rog Stealing.

wards await the person who arrests the incendiary who caused the burning of Mrs. Cook's hotel at on the Rome railroad last Sunday, the Courier the offense, and it is said there is a sufficiency of

The sea island cotton crop of south Georgia said to have been entirely exempt from caterpi

The Asylum received three lunstics on 1

Right hundred and twenty-five dollars in r

Referring to the obstructions which were place

says that a young white girl has been arrested fo

oof against her. It is said that she is in the

habit of taking great freaks, and that upon on

occasion she attempted to set a stack of oats o

nesday night.

fort Gaines last March

John Lyne, colored, on trial in Taliaferro court for the murder of Ike Ross, has been acquitted. Mr. H. W. Haralson, colporteur for the American Bible society, completed his canvass of Heard county about the first of July. During his fou months work in the county he visited 1,124 fam ies, 350 of which he found without a Bable: num ber supplied by sale or gift, 277; other individual who had no Bibles supplied, 107; value of books sold, \$212 20; value of books donated, \$91,25; number of books sold, 497; number donated, 303; gifts to the American Bible society from churches and individuals, \$4.83. Louisville, Jefferson county, is sgitating a mon ment to the memory of the late Hon. M. A.

Eyans. The important position the Gibson Enterprise occupies as an advertising medium for all the perp.e on the narrow gauge railroad and the ountry between the Georgia and Central roads is being fast recognized by the business men in various parts. It is a wide territory and repre

ents some of the best portions of this state. The first load of Gibson freight brought over the narrow gauge road was sent out Monday. To wagons will soon be conveying in a steady stream of Glasscock production to the terminus of the A G. & S. and bringing back merchandise to he

Mr. Billie Covington, of Jefferson county, has a stalk of corn fifteen feet long, and on it is an ear birteen inches long. It grew on old land. Crops throughout Franklin county with few ex ceptons are very fine. The corn crop will be equa to that of '82, and the cotton the largest for years There was not a single accession to the chu at Mossy Creek camp meeting this year in White

overloved citizens.

The Griffin cotton factory is running on full ime now, and is making a supply of domestics for the fall trade.

Mr. Louis Laramore, of Lee county, will rais not less than \$250 worth of watermelon seed this year. A great portion he has delivered and got the money for. A physician who does the largest practice in Mitchell county says he has not known a case of

billions fever orchills and fever in Camilla thi summer. Americus expects to receive 40,000 bales of cot ton this year. There are only two turpentine distillaries in

Baxley the present year. One is owned by Deen Bros., and the other by H. A. Bland. They all seem to be doing a good business. After this year the turpentine business will be at rather a low ebb at Bax ey.

at Bax cy.

An ericus Recorder: Thursday morning at two o'clock the gin house of Mr. George N. Harris, five miles from this city, was found to be on fire. By the most streuous efforts four bales of cotton were extinguished after being burned, more or less. Two bales were burned for Mrs. Barwick, a widow lady, which Mr. Harris declares he will make good, although his own loss in gin, press, buildings, cotton, cotton seed, etc., will not fall far short of five hundred dollars. The fire for miles and the work of an incendiasy.

Mr. H. N. Jenkins, solicitor of patents, Washington, D. C., officially reports to The Convention.

ton, D. C., officially reports to THE CONSTITUTION the following complete list of natents granted Georgia inventors for the week ending August 25, 1885: Walter T. Johnson, Columbus, tucker for sewing machines; Benjamin B. and Andrew C Grant, Hamilton, guano distributor, The Jackson News says that a colored deacon of

the church in that county was arrested while in the beight of his religious enthusiasm, not long nce, upon the charge of hog stealing have stole a hog to feast upon during the protracted meeting. He thinks his act justifiable and claims that the law will vindicate him. There are five prisoners in the jail at Hinesville

The treasurer of Glascock county has on hand a

The Sawnee gold mine is being actively worked.

feared, will prove fatal.

Savannah Times: In May last Stephen Joiner and Ned Gabreth and his wife, colored, occupied a house on Gwinnett street lane. On the afternoon of the 9th of said month Ned's wife went to a bump in the vicinity to draw some water, leaving Joiner in the house; She noticed at the time that he had some splinters taying to make a fire in his room, and also had an oil can from which he poured oil on the chips. Shortly after Joiner left the house, the place was discovered on fire. Joiner had meshwhile disappeared entirely and was not seen again until a day or two since, when he was arrested on a warrest issued by Magistrate Molina changing him with arson. A preliminary examination will be held in the case on Monday next at 11 o'clock.

about twenty-one or two years old. Jones left immediately and has not been seen sincs, without it was by Mr. Ell McDaniel that night between Rock Spring and Mr Jason Conley's. Mr. McDaniel says he met two men, one of whom he took to be young Jones. Sheriff Foster left immediately towards Chattanoogs. Mr. Kirkes has offered a reward for his arrest. The occurrence is a sad affair, and is ergretted by every one. Both of the young meg were from families of whom there are no better in the county. We deepl. sympathize with both families. We have just heard the following additional facts about the scrape: Jones had an engagement with a young lady to attend preaching Sunday night, and by some means was cut out by Kirkes. It was recess at the time and they were playing marbies. When the game was ended, Jones stepped up to Kirkes, look him by the hand and commenced cutting at came was ended, Jones stepped up to kirkes, took him by the hand and commenced cutting at him and before he could get away stabbed him as above recorded. Three of the cuts passed through to the heliow. The cut which was thought worst was on the left side below the jahoulder. When kirkes got away and was going off, Jones picked up a brickbat and threw it at him, striking him was not thought possible for the wounded man to recover. The general impression seems to be that it was an unprovoked assault.

TALES OF THE CHASE.

Wednesday siternoon Jim Wilkins, Ceph Bach apan and Si Hawkins, of Americus, went down to the mouth of Line creek for a big hunt. They had been inspired by the stories of other sports men, and were determined to bring back lots of game. They arrived at the creek about 2 o'clock and laid down for a nap before daybreak. The mosquitoes made things very warm for them, s that sleen was out of the question, and just as i became light enough to hunt rain began to fall. About noon the saddest party ever seen drove into town without a solitary squirrel, but with many marks of mosquitoes on them,

Bears are numerous over in the 8th district of Baker. A negro man living in that locality las week killed one old bear and two cubs in his corn field near the large hammocks. A large wild cat or catamount was caught and killed by a party of Learyites last Tuesday morn

ing, after an excited chase. From the Jesup, Ga., Sentinel. A very fine sample of highland rice was brough to this office last Saturday by W. P. Porter, a very worthy colored man. He informed us that he

finds rice growing to be very profitable, and says that one man can cultivate 25 acres of it easily, which will average 20 to 25 bushels to the acre, bringing in market 21 per bushel. From the Calhoun, Ga. Courier. Dr. I. H. Hand, ot Baker, brought us last Mon day a couple of pears, one of which weighed 103 unces. They were the Bartlett dwarf variety and Dr. Hand thinks they are a soperior pear to the LeConte pear in many respects and there in ferfor in none. After a day or two allowed for mellowing, they were juicy and delicious.

From the Oglethorpe, Ga., Echo. Mr. W. O. Tucker, of Crawford, lays on our table two curiosities in the shape of Irish potatoes. One of them is a strange huddle of five potatoes around and joined to what seems to be the seed potato with the appearance of a nest of eggs. The saplumpone, through the centre of w growing a sprig of Bermuda grass, the growth of which seeming not the least retarded by its pecu

From the Baxley, Ga., Banner, Mis J. H. Patterson, of Graham, showed us a cucumber the other day that was a little out of the order of things. Three had grown together, all was about twelve inches in circumference and eight those long.

Frem the Greenesboro, Ga., Journal,

Miss Anna Safford is with friends in Marietta. She expects to leave her for mission work in China in September. Miss Safford is one of the best informed and most highly cultivated ladies it has ever been our pleasure to meet. One never wearies of listening to her talk about China. This was aptly illustrated during her stay in this city. living in the country, who had been a school make of Miss Safford's came in to make her svisit not long ago. The lady's daughters had heard a Missa Safford's lecture at Bethany few days before, and as their mother wallesvine. leaving home one of them vol entered this parting instruction. "Now, ma, you need not talk much; just say enough to get Miss Anna started, and you won't care to eay any more during the whole visit." This is the experience of every one who has enjoyed the experience of every one who has enjoyed the pleasure of listening to this really wonder

The Little Pond Swallowed the Big One

From the Early County, Ga., News. A 26th district man tells us that a short time ago Hen. W. C. Sheffield hired Mr. D. B. Blackwell to dig a well in the bed of a pond which he wished drained off in order that he might cultivate it. The well was dug and a subterranean atream reached, but instead of the water in the pond running out through the well into the earth, the water in the un-derground stream flowed up through the well and made the pond larger, drowning out an acre or more of cotton. Not satisfied to let matters rest in this state, Mr. Sheffield had Mr. Blackwell to dig a ditch from the pond into his mill pond near by, when, lo! and be-hold, instead of the smaller pond running into the mill pond, the mill pond ran out into the little one, overflowing its banks so much that twenty acres of cotton was destroyed. It seems that the pond is there to stay, wells and ditches to the contrary.

Drawn Back by His Sweetheart.

From the Oglethorpe, Ga., Echo.

The convict reported two weeks ago as escaping from Mr. Smith's camp, seems to be quite a wily one and is giving those who are trying to eatch him considerable trouble. He has never left the vicinity of the camp, being enamored by an ex convictess whom he visits ensmored by an ex convictess whom he visits on the place, yet he succeeds in evading the untiring efforts of those in pursuit. One day last week he was run a considerable distance by dogs, but being armed, killed two of them and drove the others off. Deputy Sheriff Winn and Mr. George Cunningham have taken his recapture in hand, however, and they know no such word as fail in their undertaking of this kind.

His Pants Were Secure.

From the Walker County, Ga., Messe J. H. Webb found one day last week near Eli McDaniel's a pair of men's pants, wrapped in a balf sheet of The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. The owner can get them by calling on Mr. Webb, and identifying the same.

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skie smeeth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER LEON MEDICINES DO and Druggists everywhere re see amend it.

Dz. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for eariching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

Dz. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of ansemis and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly astisfactor," Mn. Ww. BYINS. 25 St. Mary St., New Orleans, Lc., says: "Rown's Iron Bitters releved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to on Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other, Made only by BOWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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POPULAR FAITH.

ONCE HONESTLY WON CAN NEVE BE REMOVED.

Fotable Illustrations of the Truth,

from the Atlanta Presbyterian. It is not an easy thing to win public confidence

and sometimes when won it is more speedily lost, because obtained through fraud or deception. Bu nce the popular faith has attached itself to a per on, principle or enterprise because of true worth roven by the slow but sure test of experience, annot be dislodged. This is a matter of common opservation, and illustrations of it will suggest hemselves to every intelligent person. Indeed, this fact is so universally accepted that unscrupulous men at once attempt to utilize the object o popular faith to their own gain, and thus ever grand success in the line of letters, mechanism medicine and all human endeavor is speedily fol lowed by a host of imitators, hoping to profit by imposing upon the credulous. This, though annoying sometimes, is of course one of

The Best Possible Proofs of merit and excellence in the person or thing imitsted, An amusing instance of this is in the constant advertisements of "Caution," "The law will be enforced against counterfeiters," etc., to create the impression that there is imitation, when in nicety-nine out of one hundred cases nobody ever dreamed of such a thing. But imitations and counterfeits of objects in popular demand not only pring up, but do so very numerously. Any ordinary observer has noticed in the papers a number of advertised remedies manifestly seeking to reap advantage from the popularity of the famous S. S., medicine, either by claims of similarity in character or effects. In fact, there are numbers of these imitations all over the country, some there, among other methods, use the alliteration of letters, and some even adopt the shape and general appearance of the S. S. S., bottle to deceive the unwary. These imitations may be divided

Into Two Classes, those that affect similarity of ingredients with th S. S. S., and these that claim similarity of effects A moment's reflection will readily furnish the easons of our assertion at the outset that a justly established popular favor cannot be supplanted E-pecially is this so with a great medicine, for the additional reason that human life is

Too Precious to be Experimented With. Now for a moment's consideration of the second class above mentioned. These pretend mostly to obtain similar results with the S. S S., by the use of powerful drugs. But the most distinguished vsiciens, it is well known, never use such drug except in extreme cases, because they frequently as in the case of opiates, potash, mercury, leave mind and body in permanent disability if no total wreck. We have frequently heard the ablest -generally, so considered-physician in Atlanta say, "I prefer not to use that medicine yet awhile. 1 hope we can reach the trouble without it." No sensible man will take an experimenting drug remedy with its dangerous potency and possibly fatal consequences in preference to a remedy that discards drugs, and whose efficacy is absolutely

established. The first class of imitations, claiming similar ins redients, will not sell for the double reas that the public do not know the truth of the claim, and any man with sense enough to be out of an asylum will take an established remedy be fore risking health or failure with an imitation claiming at best to be only as good as the former No one but a fool experiments with his own life

It is Dangerous

to trifle with one's health, and no man will do that which the ablest physician will not. The unnecessary taking of a drug may leave effects. which will be transmitted to innocent children and thus become a sin against our own offspring, Hence the popular faith in the great S. S. S., rem edy is not only undiminished, but the

Demand Increases

at such a rate that the sales are enormous, and there is not a nook or corner of the land in which the virtues of the medicine are not known, and home testimony being always attainable to prove its efficacy, the people will have it and none other. Its bistory and cures are familiar almost as house hold words. Indeed, S. S., has become a house hold word.

Speaking of this wonderful remedy, Swift's Specific, we see it stated that it is now being put up in dry form for easier transportation and also for the use of those who prefer it with no alcoholic ingredient. It is said to be as efficacious in the

BRMON PREACHED YESTERDAY IN BELFAST, IRELAND.

BELFAST, August 30 .- [Special.] - Rev. Mr. age preached at St. Enoch's churchin this to-day, before a congregation numbering 4.000. He afterwards addressed an asemblage computed at about 40,000 who ould not gain admittance to the church. The onday sermon was as follows:

rgins, Matthews 25. Text: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Luke,

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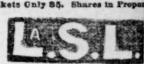
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TALMAGE IN EUROPE.

Upon the Subject: "Lost and Found," from the Directenth Chapter and Tenth Verse of Luke-An Interesting Sermon.

Scripture lesson: The parable of the ten

hapter 19, verse 10. When Kossuth visited the United States, about twenty years ago, so great was the enthusiasm for Hungary that I remember very well the trees around the New York "Battery" were crowded with people who had climbed there to see the distinguished stranger as he passed. I shall never forget that scene. Indeed, if one be well poised, he cannot stand in a betplace to see a passing rowd, than in a tree top. Well, Christ was oming to Jericho, and there was a small man whose head did not come up to the shoulders of other people, who despaired of seeing the distinguished stranger while standing on the dead level; so he climbs up into a sycamore tree-broad branched, stretching its arms clear across the highway-and sits there while Jesus advances. Christ, coming up with a great multitude, casts His eye up, and sees this man on the branch of the sycamore, and says: "Come down;" and after the man has slighted, He says, among other things, to him: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Our sympathies are always aroused when we see enything that is lost. Even that has wandered from its master .WS

away feel sorry for. Or a bird that has escaped from its owner, we say: "Poor thing," Going down the street near nightfall, in the teeth of the sharp northeast wind, you feel very pitiful for one who has got to be out tonight. As you go along you hear the affrighted cry of a child. You stop. You say: "What is the matter?" You go up and find that a little one has lost its way from home. In its excitement it cannot even tell its name or its residence. The group of people gathered around are all touched, all sympathetic and helpful. A plain body comes up, and with her plaid she wraps the child and says: "I'll take care of the poor bairn." While in the same street, but a little way on, the crier goes through the city, ringing a bell, and uttering a voice that sounds dolefully through all the slieys and byways of the city: "A lost child! Three



You are on surposed. It comes he sky a yeasel. It makes You hoist a flag. It makes natter with that vessel?" You put the seaglass to your eye, and you find there is no one in the rigging—no one on the deck. "Aht" you say, "I guess that must be an abandoned ship." It comes on, falling over into the trough of the ocean. It floats every whither, tossed by the wild sea, and the crew say to the passengers, and the captain says to his mate: "It is a lost ship."



" IT IS A LOST SHIP. You are going down the street, and you se a man that you know very well. You one associated with him. You are astonished a you see him. "Why," you say, "he is all covered with the marks of ain. He must be in the very last stage of wickedness." And then you think of his blasted home, and say "God pity his wife and child! God pity him!" A lot mar.

A lost man.

But, my friends, we are lost. "All we, like sheep, have gone estray;" and the bellman of heaven come out hunting up and down to find those who have missed their way, ringing through all the streets of the city, and all the valleys and mountains of the earth, the old gospel bell: "The Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was loat."

I am glad that it is the Son of Man who has come to seek us. It is not one armed w thunderbolts, triding down the sky in pond ous chariot to crush us, but the Son of M His nature just like our nature, with one e ception; His intency recked in the cradie o mother's arms; his boyhood spent in Na-reth amid a boy's temptations. Afterwar

mother's arms; his boyhood spent in Naszeth amid a boy's temptations. Afterward with blistered hand learning a trade; after wards, preaching, not with priest's gown, bin citizen's apparel—talking as brother tal with brother. Oh, He was the Son of Ma He walked like a man; He slept like a mai He ate like a man; He wept like a man; He suffer like a man; He was a man. I knew what sin and temptation are by persoal contact, for He lived in a most abandon yillage, and He moved around amid fishrillages known in all ages for their vice; and after years He preached in Jerusalem, a chich, though it had a temple, was wo can New York. And when Christ con w, He comes not to a new world to make scovery, but He comes to an old world when w, He comes not to a new world to make

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TALMAGE IN EUROPE.

SERMON PREACHED YESTERDAY IN BELFAST, IRBLAND. oing Preaches to an Immonss Audienc Upon the Subject: "Lest and Found." from the Nucteenth Chapter and Renth Verse of Luke-An Interceting Sermon.

BELFAST, August 30 .- [Special.] - Rev. Mr. samage preached at St. Enoch's churchin this to-day, before a congregation numbering city to-day, before a congregation number in emblage computed at about 40,000 who could not gain admittance to the church. The noonday sermon was as follows: Scripture lesson: The parable of the ten

virgins, Matthews 25. Text: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Luke, chapter 19, verse 10.

When Kossuth visited the United States, about twenty years ago, so great was the enthusiasm for Hungary that I remember very well the trees around the New York "Battery" were crowded with people who had climbed there to see the distinguished stranger as he passed. I shall never forget that scene. Indeed, if one be weil poised, he cannot stand in a betplace to see a passing crowd, than in a tree top. We'l, Christ was coming to Jericho, and there was a small man whose bead did not come up to the shoulders of other people, who despaired of seeing the distinguished stranger while standing on the dead level; so he climbs up into a sycamore tree-broad branched, stretching its arms clear across the highway-and sits there while Jetus advances. Christ, coming up with a great multitude, casts His eye up, and sees this man on the branch of the sycamore, and says: "Come down;" and after the men has alighted, He says, among other things, to him: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Our sympathies are always aroused when we see enything that is lost. Even deg that has wandered

frem its owner, we say : "Poor thing," Going down the street near nightfall, in the teeth of the sharp northeast wind, you feel very pitiful for one who has got to be out tonight. As you go along you hear the affrighted cry of a child. You stop. You say: "What is the matter?" You go up and find that a little one has lost its way from home. In its excitement it cannot even tell its name or its residence. The group of people gathered around are all touched, all sympathetic and helpful. A plain body comes up, and with her plaid she wraps the child and says: "I'll take care of the poor bairn." While in the same street, but a little way on, the crier goes through the city, ringing a bell, and uttering a voice that sounds delefully through all the alleys and byways of the city: "A lost child! Three years of age, blue eyes, light hair. Lost child!" Did you ever hear any such pathos as that

away from its master we feel sorry for. Or a bird that has escaped



You are on shipboard. You see against the sky a vessel. It comes nearer. You holat a flag. It makes no response. You say: "What is the matter with that vessel?" You put the seagless to your eye, and you find there is no one in the rigging—no one on the deck. "Aht" you say, "I guess that must be an abandoned thip." It comes on, falling over into the trugh of the ocean. It floats every whither, tossed by the wild sea, and the caw may to the passengers, and the captain says to his mate: "It is a lost ship." LOST CHILD.



" IT IS A LOST SHIP." You are going down the street, and you see a man that you know very well. You once associated with him. You are astonished as you see him. "Why," you say, "he is all covered with the marks of sin. He must be in the very last stage of wickedness." And then you think of his blasted home, and say: "God pity his wife and child! God pity him!" A lost man.
But, my friends, we are lost. "All we, like aheep, have gone astray;" and the bellman of heaven come out hunting up and down to find those who have missed their way, ringing through all the streets of the city, and all the valleys and mountains of the earth, the

ralleys and mountains of the earth, the old gospel bell: "The Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost."

I am glad that it is the Son of Man who has come to the same that which was lost." come to seek us. It is not one armed with thunderbolts, riding down the sky in ponder-ous chariot to crush us, but the Son of Man. His noting thunderboits, iriding down the sky in ponderous chariet to crush us, but the Son of Man.
His nature just like our nature, with one exception; His intency rocked in the cradle of a
mother's arms; his boyhood spent in Nazareth amid a boy's temptations. Alterwards,
with blistered hand learning a trade; afterwards, preaching, not with priest's gown, but
incitizen's apparel—talking as brother talks
with brother. Oh, He was the Son of Man!
He walked like a man; He slept like a man;
He ste like a man; He drank like a man;
He wept like a man; He suffered
like a man; He was a man. He
knew what sin and temptation are by personal contact, for He lived in a most abandoned
village, and He moved around amid fishing
pillages known in all ages for their vice; and in
Siter years He preached in Jerusalem, a city
hich, though it had a temple, was worse
ian New York. And when Christ comes
w, He comes not to a new world to make a
teovery, but He comes to an old world where

He once lived; to a race whose nerves and muscles and bones and flesh were just like those which He inhabited. Like us, the cold chilled Him; like us, fire warmed Him; like us, betrayal exasperated

I warrant you that in that hostile and rough society He received many a kick and bruise and cuff that have never been recorded. I am glad to know that He comes in the fresh memory of His sorrows on earth, and of those thrilling night scenes and day scenes of His earthly citizenship, "to seek and save that which was lost."

In the first place, I remark that we are lost to holiness. Are you not all willing to take the Bible announcements that our mature is utierly ruined? Sin has broken in at every part of our castle. One would think that we got enough of it from our parents, whether they were pious or not; but we have taken the capital of sin with which our father-and mothers started us, and we have by accumulation, as by infernal compound interest, made it enough to swamp us forever. The heart a battle ground, across which armed battalions sweep right and left. The ivery palace of the soul polluted with the filthy feet of all uncleanliness. The Lord Jesus Christ comes to bring us back to holiness. He comes not to destroy us, but to take the consequences of our guilt. He breaks through lacerating thorns, and He dies to offer us cleanliness. Here is a man who, a few weeks ago, said: "All is right with me. thorne, and He dies to offer us cleanliness. Here is a man who, a few weeks ago, said:
"All is right with me. I am not withing to confess I am a sinner." Now, the spirit comes to his soul, and he feels himself to be so great a sinner that there is no mercy for him. When did he make the most accurate estimate? Now, "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." But says some one in the audience: "I have sinned so much I do not believe Christ will take me." A great commander thought of geing over into Italy. His friends laughed at him, and seid: "You can never get over the Alps. If you know anything about the Alps. If you know anything about the Alps, you know you can never get over there." The commander waved his hand, and said: "There shall be no Alps."

"THERE SHALL BE NO ALPS."

Then the road was built through the Simplon Pass—the wonder of following ages. We stand and see the mountain of our guilt. The obstacles seem so great that it is impossible for us to find a way into the peace and life of the gospel; but Christ comes, and He waves His wounded hand, and cries: "There shall be no obstacles! I will come over the mountain of thy sin and the hills of thine iniquity."
Oh. we who have sinned, instead of fiving tain of thy sin and the hills of thine iniquity."
Oh, ye who have sinned, instead of flying away from Christ, if you only knew who it is that comes to save you, you would fly no farther, but turn around; and while Christ seeks you, you would seek Christ, and this house would be a scene of a penitent sinner and a pardoning Saviour, throwing each other's arm around each other's neck; while heaven could afford to stop half an four and hang over the battements gazing. What is that flutter among the angels? Who is that horseman rushing through the city with quick dispatch? What is that announcement quick dispatch? What is that announcement on the bulletins of heaven? I know what it is. Christ has found that which was lost.

"Nor angels can their joy contain, But kindle with new fire; The sinner lost is found, they sing, And strike the sounding lyre."

l remark, again, we are lost to happiness, and Christ comes to find us. A caliph said: "I have been fifty years a caliph, and I have had all honors, and all wealth; and yet, in the fifty years, I can count up only fourteen days of happiness." How many there are in this audience that cannot count fourteen days in all their life in which they had no vexation or annoyances. We all feel a capacity for hap-piness that has never been tested. There are interludes of bliss; but whose entire life has interludes of bliss; but whose entire lite has been a continuous satisfaction? Why is it that the most of the fine poems of the world are somehow descriptive of grief? It is because men know more about sorrow than they do about joy. John Milton succeeds when he writes: "Paradise Lost," but fails when he comes to write "Paradise regained." Dante's "Inferno" is a chime of horrors, Bryant's "Thanatopsis" is a poem of tears. Take the pathes out of the writings of Tennyson and Lorg follow, at dyou have taken three fourths their power. John Ruskin writes his most effective passages about the ruin of Venice. It is because men know more about sorrow than about joy, that they are more effective in describing the former. The dog of bad news runs faster than the carrier pigeon files with good tidings. There are flashes of satisfaction in the hearts: but whose life has been a prolonged delight? The soul has four ranks of keys, and the world does not know how to play on such an elaborate interpretable the legister papers.

not know how to play on such an elaborate instrument; but Religion comes, and with her right hand she touches the higher keys of the

instrument; but Religion comes, and with the right hand she touches the higher keys of the soul, and they sweeps them with the symphonies of heaven. Christ comes to find those who have been lost to happiness. He soothes them, He inspirits them, He lifts them, He opens the doors of the lost Eden, and invites them to come in again to peace.

Oh, how many in this house have been goaded, and stung, and plagued! Had it not been for risking your eternal interests, some of you would have put an end to the scene of earthly suffering with your own hand. A deep undertone of sadness rolls through the soul. You would be willing now to give up your money, and your social position, and all you have achieved, for one day of the peace which the good old slave expressed when he said, with broken language: "In owning Christ I seem to own everything. The air is mine, for I can sit in it; the earth is mine, for I can sit in it; the earth is mine, for I can lie down in it." To have something of the complete satisfaction which belongs to the humblest of God's children, the complete satisfaction which be-longs to the humblest of God's children, you would give almost anything. On, ye who are struck through with unrest. Christ longs to the humblest of cod's chindred, you would give almost surthing. On, yo who are struck through with unrest. Christ comes to vou, you will be independent of all worldly circumstances. So in the hour of suffering and martyrdom was Roze Allen. When a persecutor put a candle underneath her wrist, and held it there until the sinaws sunpped, she said: "If you see fit, you can burn my feet next, and then also my head." Christ once having taken you into His custody and guardianship you can laugh at pain, and persecution, and trial. Great peace for all these whom Christ has found, and you have found Christ. Jesus comes into their sick room. The nurse may have fallen asleep in the latter watches of the night, but Jesus watches with slumberless eyes, and He puts His gentle hand over the hot brow of the patient, and rays: "You will not always be sick. I will not leave you. There is a land where the inhabitant never sath: "I am sick." Hush froubled soul! Peace!"

This Jesus comes into the house of bareavement, and He says: "I took your lost darling. I come now to make up for his absence. I wanted him at the gate when you came through. The days of your separation will only add to the joys of reunion. Peace, il am the resurrection and the life; he that believed him ne, though he were dead, yot shall he live."

Just as sometimes a child is so sick that it cannot lie ary longer in the cradle, and the readle, and the readle are familiar with its contents.

mother has to take it up, so sometime the Lord's children are so troubled that they can-not lie easy anywhere but in God's lap, while He bends over them and sings this sweet



sorg: "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you."

"The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not, desert to His foes;
That soul, though all hell should endeavor to
shake.
I'll never, no never, no never forsake."

Again, I remark that we are lost to heaven, and Christ comes to take us there. I cannot imagine anything more distressful than, without having musical taste, to sit and listen to an oratorio for two hours and a half. Though it be the best of oratorios, if a man have no musical taste, it is distress to him, while it is joy to others. And I cannot imagine anything more distressful for a man, who has no love for ore distressful for a man, who has no love for pictures, to be shut up in the Luxembourg gallery in Paris. Yes, I can think of one thing worse than that, and that will be for a man to werse than that, and that will be for a man to enter heaven without any taste for it. I sometimes hear people talk as though all a man had to do was just to leave this world and go into heaven, and sit down to its enjoyments. If a man cannot stand Christian society here for one day, how would he stand a million ages of it? I see an unregenerate soul entering heaven. It enters heaven, looks around, and sees God there, and angels there, and hears the cry, "holy, holy;" and the unregenerate soul says: "This is no place for me," and he flies to the battlements, and he cries: "I can stand it here no longer," and he leaps off into outer darkness. In other words, the worst hell for a man would be heaven, if he has no qualifications—no preparations for it. But Christ comes to take the discord out of our soul and string it with a heavenly attuning. He comes to take out that from us which makes us unlike heaven, and substitute that which assimilates us. Ten thousand times the gate of heaven has swung back and forth, but it never swings back and forth save as Christ opened it, and you will go in through Him or not at all. Christ wants you there. How do I know it? Suppose a man lost a discense of and he looked for it eight. enter heaven without any taste for it. I some

Him or not at all. Christ wants you there. How do I know it? Suppose a man lost a dismond, and be looked for it eight or ten days, would you not conclude, from the fact that he looked for it so long, that he wanted the diamond? And when I find Christ seeking for your soul, seeking for it ever since it has been a soul, seeking for it by day and by night, seeking for it through heat and through cold, seeking for it with tears in His eyes and blood upon His brow, and acourges on His back, and a world of agony in His heart I know that it is because He wants to find you. Oh, He has prepared a glorious heaven for you! It is all ready. Not merely a throne, but steps by which to mount it. Not only a harp, but a song to play on it. Not only a bana song to play on it. Not only a ban-ner procession, but a victory which it is to celebrate. God wants no vacant chairs at this barquet. He does not want those who stand around Him in glory to wonder why you have not been solicited. He does not want the book

around Him in glory to wonder why you have not been solicited. He does not want the book of life to thunder shout till your name is in it. What do I breathe? It is the fragrance of Him/whose garments smell of myrr hand aloes and cassia, out of the ivory palaces. What do I bear? It is the footstep of Him who comes with worn sandal in the journey from Bethlehem ta Nazareth, and from Nazareth to Jerusalem, and from Molecular to Golgotha, and from Golgotha to glory, and from glory here, socking that which is lost. Oh, jostle Him not from thy doorstep. Do not drive this Christ away, as though He were an unworthy beggar soliciting your alms. Hear His voice. Trust His sacrifices. Respond to His love. Take His heaven. Do you not know, oh man, oh woman, that you are the lost one spoken of in my text? "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." You may hide away from Him; but there are some

seek and to save that which was lost." You may hide away from Him; but there are some things which will find you, whether Christ by his grace finds you or not. Trouble will find you. Temptation will find you. Sickness will find you. Death will find you. Suckness will find you. Death will find you. Judgment will find you. Eternity will find you. Soon you will be gone from all these scenes, and if a thousand men should come out with lanterns, and torches, and St. Bernard dogs used to hunting up missing travellers, and search for your soul, you could not be found by them. The grave will have your body. Your heirs will have your estate. Eternity will bave your soul. In the flash of a second your last opportunity for heaven may go out. your hears will have your easies. Herenty will bave your soul. In the flash of a second your last opportunity for heaven may go out. Postpone this question of the soul, and you are pestponing getting into the last life-beat that shall put out from the wreck for the beach ere the hulk lurch over and go down. God forbid that any of you should at the last have the dismay of the woman of whom I was reading. One night, she could not sleep because of her soul's wandering from Christ. She got up and wrote in her diary: "One year from now, I will attend to the matters of my soul." She retired, but she could not sleep. So she arose again, and wrote a better promise in her diary: "One month from now, I will attend to the matters of my soul." She retired again but found no sleep, and arose again and wrote: "Next week, I will attend to the matters of my soul." Then she slept soundly. The next day she went into scenes of gayety. The following day she was siek, and the middle of next week she died. Delirium lifted from her mind just long



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MILITARY W

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THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, AUGUST 31, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the Middle Atlantic States at 1 a. m.: Light local rains, followed by fair weather; variable winds, generally southerly; nearly stationary temperature. South Atlantic: Local rains, followed by fair weather variable winds; stationary temperature.

No TORNADOES ever visit Canada, the Pacific coast or Florida. The signal service men stick to it that the greatest number of tornadoes must always be expected in the Caroli ner, Georgia and Alabama.

THE New York Herald has fallen into the common error that the center of population is moving westward. On the contrary, it is moving west by southwest, steadily toward the Mississippi, steadily towards the gulf. The center of population was on southern soil in 1790. It is there to-day. During the war decade, from 1860 to 1870, it moved northwestward, but this has been the only exception. It must be recollected, too, that the south has sent hundreds of thousands to the west and northwest, but even with this drain such states as Arkansas and Texas within the past five years have equalled and surpassed in growth of population such states as Minnesota. Old and well settled states like Virgipis, the Carolinas and Georgia show a rapid increase. Even without immigration the south would hold her population because her families are so much larger and more

JUSTICE TO A RAILROAD.

We made brief reference in these columns Faturday to the claims which the Marietta and North Georgia railroad has on the general assembly. The history of the road shows that at every step in its career it has deserved and received the fostering care of the state. Pabhe sentiment was so strong in this direction that even the constitutional convention of 1877, though that body was intent on checking state sid, so-called, and in bringing railroad corporations within the control of the state. went out of its way to except the Marie ta and North Georgia road from any influence that might be based on the results of its deliberations. The convention, by ordinance made this statement: "Be it ordained by the people of Georgia, in convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, that nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to interfere with the aid or loan-granted to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company by act

of the general assembly passed in 1877." The same interest in the road was mani fested by the legislature, the supreme court and the executive department. Under an act of the legislature, convicts were employed to construct the Marietta and North Georgia road, and these convicts were still held and Miss in 1876 when the lease act became a

did not fail to provide for the interest of this road. The act requires the governor to furnish to the directors of the road two hundred and fifty convicts, without charge, for the space of three years; but this provision of the act was never carried out. The road was never able to obtain the full number of con victs provided for in the law.

In 1877, another act passed by the legisla ture authorized the state to loan the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company the net proceeds of the bire of the convicts, or so much therof as might be applied for. This money was to be used to partly pay the expenses of the convicts employed by the com-

As if this was not enough, the general assembly of 1878 9 passed a joint resolution which, in terms, instructs the principal keep er of the penitentiary "to furnish to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company two hundred and fifty convicts, including the able-bodied convicts they already have competent to labor on a railroad." These convicts, according to the resolution, were to be furnished whenever the company gave such bond as may be required by law, if a bond hed not already been given; and the convicis were "to be worked by said railroad company exclusively for the benefit of the said road, as is provided under the act of

In 1880 at the February term, the supreme court, in a unanimously signed decision, construed the legislation, in behalf of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, to mean that the legislature intended to grant the road "the right to the services of two hundred and fifty convicts for three years or longer, if necessary to complete the grading of the road." At the September term of the same year the supreme court unanimously decided that its first decision was not the

enbiect of review. After all this road became involved, and had no credit to carry on the work. For the state to have seized the road would have been serious to her own interests. Under these circumstances the managers of the road opened negotiations with a company of eastern capitalists. The agent of these capitalists was brought before the executive, the altuation was reviewed, and the governor had no hesitation in assuring all concerned that the right of the road to the two hundred and fifty convicts until the North Carolina line was reached, was finally and conclusively

On the faith of these assurances the eastern capitalists, through their agent, took charge of the road and proceeded with the work. His company completed it to Ellijay, and was preparing to carry on the work, when the supreme court reviewed its former de n, construed the act of 1876 different other branches of the governm

and attorney's fees, besides the loss of the labor of two hundred and fifty convicts guaranteed them by the repeated acts of the legislature.

This was a blow at the road. The capital ists who had it in hand abandoned the prosecution of the work, and are now asking the legislature for such relief as, under the circumstances, seems to be equitable. The legislature is simply asked to carry out the promises made. The good faith of the state is involved. Every consideration of honesty and justice should urge the general assembly to look carefully into the equities of this case.

GERMANY AND CUBA. The statement in Sunday's telegrams to the effect that Bismarck is seeking an opportunity to seize the island of Cuba should be taken with several grains of allowance. If the German chancellor is the ninny these telegrams make him out to be, a great change has sud denly come over the spirit of his dreams. He bas hitherto been regarded as a very sagacious statesman, but if it can be true that he has developed a plan for the purpose of annexing Cuba, the result will show that he is in the

palsied dotage of his diplomatic career. It is a very funny programme altogether, and it would be unjust to Bismarck not to discredit the source that gives it to the public. No sensible person-not even a kingloving foreigner-would be foolish enough to suppose that the United States government has any desire to acquire the Phillippine islands; and, even if it were otherwise, it is not to be supposed that the American repub. lic would consult the pleasure of any of the effete monarchies of the old world, least of all

Germany. The suggestion that the pretensions of Germany in the matter of annexing Cubs are to receive the sympathy of the "western American sugar interests" appears to be peculiarly Bismarckian in its humor. The western sugar interest, we should imagine, is hardly so powerful as the weak whisky ring, and the sympathy Germany receives from that quarter wouldn't sweeten a cup of black coffee.

No: if Bismarck and his boss want Cubs they will have to fight for it, and they will have to fight Uncle Sam to boot. We need not say that the interests of Uncle Sam are in remarkably good hands just now, which is more than could have been said several months sgo: and, if the necessity arises, Bismarck and his sympathizers will be taught that it will not pay for imperialism, or the one-man power, to be cutting up any offensive capers on the American coast. When Cuba changes hands the island will become a part of the United States.

ON BOTH SIDES OF US. Cholera in Spain was sufficiently menacing When it reached France the situation became worse. Its appearance in London was alarming, but its outbreak in Japan places us in a very dangerous position.

On either hand the aspect is threatening. If we face about from the orient to the occi dent we see the grim figure of the Asiatic scourge slowly assuming shape and gliding in our direction. It is coming. It will come, unless providence and human intelligence interferes while there is vet time.

Our legislature has requested the govern or to call the attention of the municipal authorities to the precautionary measures rendered necessary by the approach of the pestilence. This is well. But we must do more. Every place with a municipal organization must clean up and stay clean. Recollect that the danger is no longer to be expected from one quarter alone. It is on both sides of us. It may land at the Atlantic or gulf ports, or it may come first to San Francisco, where it would spread like wild-fire, running across from there up through the southern states.

It may be that an efficient quarantine will be out of the question. At all events, there is no harm in soap and water, carbolic acid. tar, sulphur, and anything else that will insure cleanliness.

THE western man who saw a soul leave a human body is catching Hail Columbia from every quar

SALLY BERNHARDT is forty-five years old, but all the American actresses, including Aunt Mag gie Mitchell, will be pineteen pext June.

GOLD is coined for the banks and circulate smong them. The great majority of the people are too poor to go capering around with their pockets full of twenty dollar gold pieces.

POLITICALLY, Halstead is a great crank, but his paper, the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is a deent paper. Certain developments during the past three or four days have convinced us of this. and we basten to announce the fact, It is, indeed a wonderful achievement to print a decent paper

in Cincinnati. CLARK WHITTIER, the poet's brother, is going ahead in the right way to found a town in North Carolina. He purchased 60,000 acres of land in Swain county, with a view to establishing saw mil's, laying out a town, dividing up large tracts nto small farms and settling up the country. The other day a public meeting was held on the site of the proposed town of Whittier, and a motion was made and adopted that operations be opened upon the principles of the Word of God, including all morality, and especially temperance and prohibition of the strongest form. In the course of his prayer for the new town, Rev. W. H. Cooper said: "May it have a world wide fame or religion, moralify and temperance. May it never be destroyed by flood or flame. May it be ree from epidemic and the noisome politician. May its widows never be turned empty away, or ts orphans be heard to cry for bread. May no fcul murder ever be committed on its streets, or its sacred soil stained by blood. May the wayfaring man find a lodgment here and lie down and epese in safety. May its pure atmosphere never be polluted by the poisoning fames of intaxicating nor or mothers' tears wept over inebriate sons hin its corporate limits. May the early and latter rains descend upon it. May its gardens and orchards bring forth in abundance of the good things of life. May the voice f prayer and praise be heard in all its dwellings. May the poor and oppressed of earth find a refugi here. May it be the glory of our land and of man kind." A motion was then adopted to secure if ossible the names of all property holders within ten miles of Whittier to a pledge prohibiting for ver the sale of intoxicating liquors. Said property holders were also to be urged to unite in building a system of graded reads. No tract of land will be sold without a condition whereby the purchasers agree that in rare spirituous or malt liquors are sold, imported r manufactured for use, except for medicine or or arts, the owner shall surrender the land to Clark Whittier, or his legal representatives, on the endering of the purchase money. Doubtless the new settlement will thrive. Starting out on such a toundation it deserves success. It

s a matter of surprise that some of our hom

capitalists do not start just such enterprises here in Georgia. Our state could be dotted all over with

fourishing new towns, backed up by a constitu-ency of small farms strong enough to support them. This is the best method of drawing the

We have received a pamphlet premium list of the Georgia state fair to be held in Macon during the week beginning October 26. The premiums are very attractive, and the fair will undoubtedly

THE Graphic thinks the civil service law is Trojan horse. Very well. By the time the democratic party gets through with the Trojan horse its cavity will be advertised for rent.

THE publication of the semi-weekly America Republican is to be suspended to make room for the Daily Americus Republican. The Weekly Republican has been published for thirty years. We trust the new venture will be successful

It is a common thing in the west for owners of sctories, mines and railroads to employ a force o Pinkerton's men to protect their property and put down strikers. The Marshall, Texas, Herald thinks this a dangerous practice, and says: "Of all the organized bodies that ever were formed and allowed to exist in any country, there is none more disgraceful to a free people than Pinkerton's detectives. They are ready for any dirty work that parties with money to pay for their services want done. There are now in the country between 3,000 and 4 000 organized hireling troops, officered, armed and equipped, and always ready to serve any corporation or combination of cap talists who will pay them. They are gathered from the slums of Chicago, and are selected for their desperado qualities and their disregard for morality and honor. They are a private army of desperadoes: they are not a United States milltary force, nor a state militia force. They are vested with no police authority and have no more right to carry concealed weapons than a private citizen of Texas. It is strange that the municipal, county and state officers will allow such gangs of ruffians to enter the state, override the law, and in defiance of all authority execute their dirty work. Whenever they come into the state without legs authority they should be arrested as vagrant and, if found carrying weapons, punished to th full extent of the law. The state should prohibit the Pinkerton army from crossing its borders. They should be put down as an enginery of despotism and a menace to the liberties of the per-

A GREAT many men in both parties are very angry with the civil service law. Up to this moment, however, it hasn't hurt anybody in the

democratic party. THERE is one thing about John Sherman. He perceives the folly of the Wall street attacks on the silver dollar.

It is gratifying to think that John Sherman's recent speech in Ohio smashes his presidential prospects.

THE vastly able men in the treasury department are making the greatest effort of their lives. They are trying to get silver into circulation by sup pressing the one and two dollar notes. Really, ongress ought to legislate on the imbecility of the tressury department.

SOME of our exchanges, out of pure goodness of heart, occasionally make many innocent people miserable and throw a cloud of unjust suspicion over them. It all comes from a namby-pamby way of fooling with a big piece of ser news, which they do not see their way clear to publishing. Instead of giving the facts or letting the matter alone, they give an outline sketch and mention no names. leaving the reader to guess at the parties involved in the business. It will be seen that this makes it ncomfortable for others besides the central figure of the scandal. Guesses crystalize into rumors, and very soon it is whispered far and wide that so and so is in trouble, when in point of fact he is in no way connected with it. It is reckless journalism to make vague allusions to scandals in such a way as to leave an entire street, a ward, a class of institutions or a class of ndividuals under suspicion in quarters where the facts cannot be readily ascertained. When the details are not at hand, or are not in the proper shape for publication, the matter should be let

PERSONS AND THINGS.

LIGHT BLUE eyes are the oddity in a pureblooded Louisville negress.

RHODE ISLAND retains the greatest density of population of all the states. ROBERT BROWNING again thinks of visiting

this country, although he is seventy three. WITHIN a week after publishing a book on own a glazier and was killed SIX THOUSAND letters of Peter the Great have

en sined under suppression. The emperor of IT'S SAID that Unitarian Edward Everett hale is writing quite an orthodox introduction or a new illustrated edition of the "Sermon on

FRANCIS MURPHY, temperance apostle, will begin a campaign in Cleveland early in Septemer, and will go to Wilkesbarre in Octaber for two weeks' work.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie is making a round of European watering places as the Coun-tess de Pierrefonds. The detecrive police of Carlsbad, learning that the assumed title was fictitious, reported her as an adventuress. Six of the clergymen who made a recent

leycle tour of Canada traveled a hundred miles in a day. The same distance has been covered by professional riders in ten hours, but on a smooth track with the lightest of wheels. THE fortifications surrounding Paris became the lurking place of vagabonds and scoundrels,

whom the military are now driving out, at the ame time destroying the woods and shantles which sheltered them, and from which they sal-THE Rev. Robert Laird Collier resembles Henry Irving so closely that, when in London, he was mirtaken for the actor by intimate friends. Mr. Collier says that once a member of the cum theater company taked an hour with

bout dramatic matters, supposing him to be his THE worthlessness of the murdered man was the only plea made by a Wyoming lawyer in defense of his client, who had deliberately shot a barroom bully for merely annoying him. The judge said that the argument was unsound in law, but the jury let it justify, to their minds, a verdict of acquittal.

A MAN in a lonely part of Iowa had brain fever in consequence of the death of his wife, and on recovering could not remember where he had on recovering could not remember where he had buried her. During the interval the three per-sons who had assisted in the interment became scattered. Very desirous of locating the grave, the widower dug over most of a ten acre field be-fore finding the remains.

An acute grammarian became excited by he incorrect English of a Montana preacher, and accosting him at the close of a particularly faulty sermon, effered to pay for his tuition by a private instructor. The minister took the proposition angrily, and denounced its maker in terms forcible, but at the same time illustrative of his need of the lessons.

A PANCY which has been seized upon by recan ladies may be utilized by our country wo-men who are deft with the needle. Before rele-gating to the ragbs old embroidered mustin or lace curtains first cut away the delicate designs or flowers, whatever they may be, and use these as models in applique work for table scarfs, acreens, cut hions, etc. Nothing is easier than to embroider over the contour of the figures, either in sik or wool, a handsome "raised" effect being the result of the overwork. French ladies may be utilized by our country wo

THE SWORD AND SHIELD discusses the situation in Virginia is this wise: "Both parties in tion in Virginia is this wise: "Both parties in Virginia have put local option planks in their platforms. But it is only a limited local option, some of the lighter drinks being left out by the provision and cannot be prohibited by that law. This, of course, is not altogether satisfactory to prohibitionists. Of course, it was like pulling eye-teeth to get the plank in, but the third party mania was about to set in, and something had to be done to set it back. Whether it will succeed in setting back the lever or not remains to be seen.

Sporting Information from the Southwest From the Galveston, Texas, News.

The indications are prevalent that the demo-crats and prohibitionists of Texas will have a very interesting slugging match within the next couple of years.

CONSTITUTIONALS. General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops

Caught on the Run, Southern literature has undoubtedly made rapid strides during the past two decades, but its progress has been between narrow lines. Pe we have lost as much as we have gained. We have better sketch writers, more artistic novelis fore realistic poets, and more graphic historians but in some branches of literature we have loss

Even in the lighter class of literary work some of the ante bellum southern writers accomplished more than their successors have done. The novel of William Gilmore Simms, the poems of R. H. Wilde, Paul Hayne, James Barron Hope and others, the writings of Madams

Le Vert, Colonel W. T. Thompson, Baldwin, Bag-by, etc., have not been equaled in quantity or surpassed in quality. The essays that formerly appeared in the old Southern Quarterly and in De Bow's Review have not been approached by anything in recent years. It is singular, too, with all our progress since

the war that we do not have as many or as good literary periodicals as we had twenty five years ago. Among the most notable of the old ones, besides the two mentioned before, were the Southern Literary Messenger, of Richmond, and the Field and Fireside, of Augus ta. Many of our middle aged readers who re member these old time periodicals will readily admit that we have not improved on them. It cannot be doubted, however, that the way

gave a decided impetus to southern periodica

They sprang up everywhere. There was an eager demand for them, and but for a fluctuating currency and a scarcity of white paper, they would have met with a phe nomenal success, Richmond sent forth the Age, the Literary Messenger, the Southern Illustrate News, the Southern Punch and the Magnolia Week y. Augusta continued to publish the Field and Fireside, the Southern Literary Companion, started at Newnan, a Comic Monthly was issued at Griffic and there were other ventures. The mad ex-citement of the hour stimulated be literary spirit. Bearded soldiers lying around heir campfires expecting a night attack scribbled poems and sketches for the papers at home, and delicate women with the flame of battle reflected from their shining eyes wrote thoughts that breathed in words that burned. Some of these fugitive war pieces are still going the rounds tolay. They are the strongest and most popular

things in our literature. These remarks apply not to books, but to the ephemeral matter of the magazines and weeklies. Confederate book making deserves a chapter de voted to nothing else. After the war the jour nals of which we have spoken fell flat. Our people became great newspaper readers, but they let periodicals, even their old almost entirely alone. The old school writers accepted the situation slowly and reluctantly. It was a disappointment togive up the bright dreams of a confede ateliterature, and again enter the lists with northern wrl ters under changed and unfavorable cond tions. Then the temper of the times ruled out the treatment and discussion of many topics.

But twenty years works many changes. Preju dices have died away and strong and brilliant writing on any side of any subject will now command readers. War histories, reminiscence and stories, written from any standpoint are read with avidity. Thus the literary field is broadened, and there is a better opening in the south today than ever before for one or two good week lies and one or two good monthlies. Doubtles. such publications could never expect to rival their New York and Boston competitors. Still they would be profitable, respectable and influ-

At present northern story weeklies of an infe ior grade have an enormous circulation in the south. It would be a public benefit, and in the interests of public morals and public intelligence to displace these by establishing a better grade of outhern publications. The field is inviting, and some of our writers and publishers should enter and take possession.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

How the Days Were Named. Subscriber, Orlando. Fla.: How did the days eccive their present names? The Saxons named the days after their idols. ley devoted the first day of the week est fally to the worship of the sun, they called the day Sun doeg, or Sunday, as we have it. Their dol, intended to personate the sun, had the bust f a man, and held with outstretched arms a fiery wheel before his breast. The whole aspect was ery fierce, and the figure was placed on a lofty

pedestal, so as to be seen at a great distance. The second day, being set apart for the worship of the moon, they called Moons doeg, or Moonday, now Monday. The idol by which they represen ed the moon was in the form of a woman, with ery long ears. She was clothed in a short dress and bood and held the moon in her hand.

They had also an idol named Tuises, who was a first worshipped as the father of the Tentonic race. but later ss the son of the earth. He was repre sented as a venerable sage, with mild countenance and was clothed in the skin of some animal, and held a scept r in his right band. To this god the Sexons dedicated the third day, calling it Tuisco does, which we have gradually softened down to

The name of the fourth day was Wodens doeg hence we derive our Wednesday. Woden or Odin was the supreme god of the Norsemen, or men of the north, of whom the Saxons were a part, and their mythology is chiefly made up of the wenderful feats of this favorite idol. His image was of flerce, warlike aspect, and he held a huge sword in his right hand, which was uplifted as it eady to strike down his foes.

Woden's eldest son was Thor, who, next to his parents, was esteemed as the greatest of gods, both ty the Saxons and Danes. In appearance he is the most distinguished of all their idols, and is represented as seated on a throne with a royal sceptre in his hand and his head adorned with a golden crown, in which are set twelve brightly gleaming stars. The fifth day was devoted to his worship and thence called Thor's doeg or Thursday.

Friday, or Friga's doeg, derives its name from Frige, the wife of Woden and the mother of Thor. She, like her busband and son, was a favorite with all the Norsemen, and the different clans vied with sch other in making the most costly sacrifices to her. She was represented with a sword in her right hand and a bow in her left, the first for cenuest, second for defense.

The Eaxons dedicated the seventh or last day of the week, to Seaser or Saterne, calling it Seater's lorg, or Saturday, as we now express it. This idol was shown with a lean face and figure, his head uncovered, and his garment girt about the waist, thus symbolizing the binding together of the seven days; while the wheel in one hand, and the pail of fruits and flowers in the other, are supposed to represent, the former the passage of time, and the latter results of the week's labor.

Purctuation Points.

Beader, Carrollton, Ga: Do nouns, used in connection, one with the other, require the placing of s or man after each? For instance, is the following, seatence correctly written? "Veracity, virtue, and wisdom are essential to grandeur of character." If this sentence is correct, would not the following be, after the same rule, strictly correct? "Blaze, Stewart, & Co." used as a firm hame. The names are nouns, "Co." is a noun, and should not the comma be placed after the second name, it having no more direct connection. As your first example is not punctuated in a

cordance with the rules, and as rules are largely obregarded by the best writers, your question is not in good shape for an answer. A Restful Insect From the Brooklyn Fagle.

The buzzing of the Spanish mosquito seems t have a soothing effect upon the great German chanceller. For years he has seldom enjoyed more than six hours' sleep out of twenty-four. Now, it is said, he takes between seven and

THE LOST STATE.

SOME HISTORY ABOUT THE "STATE OF FRANKLIN."

Memorials of Boone and Davy Crockett—Also of Ex-President Johnson—The Betrayer of General John Morgan—A Trio of Notable Local Characters-An Interesting Story.

GREENVILLE. Tenn., August 29 .- [Special.] This is a quaint and historic old village. If it could be transported to a world's fair, roofed in and placed under the charge of a capable business manager, it would prove a most profitable and popular museum, Almost every block of ground within its corporate limits is redolent with memories of events of national interest o ITS CENTENNIAL YBAR.

The town of Greenville was laid off in the year 1785, and was promptly settled by a band of hardy and progressive pioneers from North Carolina They came down the Nolachucky river prospecting, and upon the edge of a vast canebrake discovered a bold and beautiful spring swelling from a bed of solid rock. Around this splendid spring and upon the inclines and summit of the adjacent knolls they platted the new town and named it in honor of General Greene, of revolutionary fame. The settlement of the town, it will be noted, was only two years after the cessation of the war of the revolution The country now called East Tennessee was then the "Washington district" of North Carolina, and was, at the time, under the operation of an act of cession of the United States from the mother state. But the brave and independent pioneers, the sons of the men who promulgate the Mecklenburg "declaration of independence," were not pleased with this manner of disinheritance and of gift to the general government. They resolved, as a relief from their chaotic condition to establish a commonwealth unto themselves and to rely upon their own wisdom and resources for internal prosperity and protection sgainst their Indian Thus was born that ill-fated and and now almost

"STATE OF FRANKLIN." How few people of the present day know that such a "state" ever existed within the jurisdic tion of the United States of America? And few er still are those who are familiar with its ausp cions birth, its struggles for existence and its un-timely death from what might be properly called 'political cholera infantum." Under the leader ship of John Sevier and his colleagues, of King's Mountain battle fame, the scheme of the new state was formulated at Jonesborough, in the winter of 1784 and a convention of the people of the district, then embracing four great counties was held in the new town of Greenville in November, 1785, to adopt a constitution. The constit tion proposed was then adopted and Greenville was made the capital of the new commonwealth. Some of the people wished the new state to be named "Frankland" or "free land," but this Gallicism did not sit well upon the stomachs of a majority of the convention and the name o "Franklin." in honor of Benjamin Franklin, was adopted by a heavy majority. "Citizen John vier" was elected governor and a full corps of administrative and judicial officers was chosen and inducted into power.

Upon the happening of these decisive acts upon

the part of the people of Franklin, NORTH CAROLINA RENIGGED and repealed the act ceding that territory to con cress before that body could accept the dor The state of Franklin resisted the efforts of North Carolina to resume authority over its territory, and for more than two years there was a constant conflict of authority between the officials of the two governments. The result was inevitable. The weaker was forced at last to succumb, and the 'state of Franklin' disappeared from among the commonwealths of the world. Opent the immentable and res Judi of the demise of the new state-doubtless the fatal complaint that ended its brief career-was a novel system of counterfeiting that resulted in bankrupting its public treasury.

COUNTERFEIT COON SKINS. The salaries of the officers of the state were fixed as follows: Governor, £200 per annum; judges, 6150 per annum : tressurer, £40 per annum, and it was specified that these sums were to be paid in the "cheulating medium" and in which "me dium" the taxes due the state were to be collected. More properly speaking, the "circulating

media" of the state were announced officially to Good flax linen, ten hundred. Good, clean beaver skins..... Racoon and fox skins..... Deerskins....

Deerskins 68 01
Tailow and bacon per pound 68 04
Good whisky, per gallon 28 64
There taxes were collected, where the people could be induced to pay, by sub-collectors of the reasury. The treasurer was a foreigner, who was not well posted in peltry, and it is a historical fact that a number of his deputies, taking advantage of his ignorance, cut off the tails from the coor skins, sewed them on 'possum skins that had no official value, and passed the bogus peltry upon he treasurer as genuine par value coon skins This gigantic fraud upon the exchequer paralyzed the finances of the new state and hastened it downfall. Governor Sevier bravely resisted the fates and appealed to old Ben Franklin, to Governor Matthews, of Georgia, and to the Governor of Virginia, to sid bim in his efforts to save his state but they could not, or would not help him. The result was the failure of his scheme. He was indicted for treason, but was finally pardoned. A lew years later the territory in question became the state of Tennessee and Sevier was elected its arst governor, thus having enjoyed the rare dis tinction of being the chief magistrate to the same people organized under two different state names.

DANIEL BOONE'S MEMORIAL It was over and around these ancient hills, too, that Daniel Boone hunted and pioneered before making his fital settlement in Kentucky. Along the banks of the pellucid and beautiful Wautauge be chased the noble buck and was occasionally chased in his turn by the ignoble "bar." But that Daniel was a mighty hunter in those days is now an established fact of our national history, and here yet remains the record of his own hands that the "bar" did not always find Daniel a fit ubject for ursine hilarity. In the valley of Boone's creek, on the road from Jonesbo Blountsville, near to the Wautauga river, still stands a large beech tree, whose age is past finding out, but on whose ancient side is yet faintly visible this inscription, made by Bo with his hunting hnife:

D. Boon A, BAR TEAR

From the above it will be seen that Dan'l wasn't nuch of a hand at orthography, punctuation or the proper disposition of capital letters, but those matters can be readily disremembered, as it were n'face of his mighty achievments as a hunter. Indian fighter and founder of the noble comm wealth of Kentucky.

DAVY CROCKETT'S HOME.

When he first came to Tennessee, was also situated in the then wilderness, only a few miles dis ant from here, near the present station of Limestone. Some of the logs that formed a part of the rude cabin of his parents are still doing service on the place ss part of a barn. The "homestead covered some forty acres and is marked by the presence on it, in close proximity to one another f five beautiful mineral springs, each of distinct ive medicinal properties. The old place is to be old at sheriff's sale next month, and is a rare opportunity for some enterprising man or company establish a valuable and popular sanitarium and summer resort.

THE HOME OF ANDREW JOHNSON gives to Greeneville most of its latter day dis-tinction and hundreds of people visit the town annually, in passing, with no other purpose than to look upon the scenes of his early struggles, to see the old tailor shop, to view his grave and nonument, and to hear the interesting per

reminiscenses of him that are detailed by his old friends and neighbors. The old tailor shop, bearing a fac simile of the famous old sign (that is preserved at the home place), still stands on its original site, beside the purling brook that lows from the big spring. During the cente exhibition in 1876 an earnest effort was made exhibition in 1870 an earnest chort was made by some parties to secure the old shop and trans-port it to Philadelphia for exhibition. Later other speculative parties have sought to secure it for exhibition at Coney Island. Mrs. Patterson, the only survivor of the ex-president's children, refuses emphatically all such overtures, and the old shop will hold its historic position until the elements and the remorseless tooth of time shall

have reduced it to ruins. The ex-president's remains are entombed upon a high and beautiful knoll, where beside his sleeps his noble and faithful wife, and around him rest the ashes of all his children, save one-the accomplished and greatly esteemed daughter Martha, wife of ex United States Senator Patter THE DEATH OF GENERAL JOHN MORGAN

was compassed here during the war by the treach-ery and demoniac daring of a wild, reckless weman. She was the graceless daughter-in-law of Mrs. Colonel Williams, who was the cheerful hos tess of the great cavalryman on that ill-starre night. Lucy Williams rode her horse through the stormy darkness and summoned the federals from Bull's Gap to surprise Morgan and capture or bill him. The history of the deed is too familiar to need repetition. The wanton and cold blooded heroine of the exploit was afterwards divorced from her worthy husband and fled the country with a married man of Greenville by the name of Fitzgerald. They went to Arkansas and lived. I believe, as co-parceners in adultery at Helena. Some time ago she abandoned Fitzgerald, and married a man of some means who was then a widower of three months standing. In a few months after the marriage with the ex-Mrs. Williams, the new husband also died, and she has disappeared with the lucre of which he was possessed. Fitzgerald, thus thrown overboard and being afflicted with a fatal malady, wrote to his long abandoned wite and family, confessing all his misdeeds and begging to be allowed to return home to die among his children. The request was granted him, but did not profit him in his misery, for he died befcre he could reach home, and without seeing the isces of his wronged wife and children.

"GRANNY HOPKINS" is one of the surviving pioneers of this section of the country. She lives near the town in the most primitive style and the utmost seclusion, but having the kindly attention of her neighbors. She is now a hundred and fifteen years old, and her chief distinction is the fact that when she was yet a child of the wilderness hereabouts she was attacked by the Indians near the river and scalped, and left for dead. She survived the barbarous barberism of the savages, however, and seemingly in compensation for her lost tresses has been pre served by a kind Providence to reach her present phenomenal age. She is now too old to remember much else than the ever memorable fact that the Indians "raised her ha'r."

A NOTABLE NONCGENARIAN
also has his home here, and is a character to be seen by all visitors. He is Herr Brinckman, a Prussian, now over ninety years of age. He was in the Prussian army under Blucher, and blew the fife for one of the companies of that general's command when it came upon the field of Waterloo in the nick of time to win the day for Wellington. Herr Brinckman has often in glowing, if still badly mangled English phrases, the stirring episedes of that famous battle. He says that at one stage of the conflict he was in such plain view and easy distance of Napoleon that he seized a musket and took deliberate aim at the great emperor. He could have killed him easily, but his heart failed him, and he thought so great and brave a man should not so die. He dropped his gun and turned away to his duties elsewhere on the field. English celebrates in his poem on the battle of New Orleans, Herr Brinckman could say of Na-

eon as the other did of Packenham:

"I reised my rifle quickly,
I sighted at his breast;
God save the galiant leader
And take him to his rest.
I did not draw the trigger,
I could not for my life.
So calm he sat his charger
Amid the deadly strife,
That in my fiercest moment

Herr Brinckman has lived here many years, eaching music and gardening. He has made a modest competency and raised a family of children in honorable lives and industry, but now his powers are rapidly failing him and it will not be long before he will join the great majority of his comrades in the silent land.

BETSY WARD was one of the first persons to hail me with a welcome when I arrived here. Everybody, nearly, will remember the dauntless and indomitable Setsy as the heroine of the temperance crusade in this village nearly ten years ago. She suddenly found herself famous all over the country because of the determined resistance she made to all the prayers and powers of the temperance peo ple who tried to reform her out of the liquor traffic. They raised a tent in front of her saloon and bombarded her night and day for weeks with prayers, songs and sermons, but Beisy held the fort against them and finally drove her assailants from the field. During the siege she was sent large sums of money and plen ty of liquor from all parts of the union, and the net results of her fight were several fat sacks full of the dollar of our daddies and whisky enough to run her a twelve-months. Some time ago she quit the traffic and reformed voluntarily, but a few days since she took out a fresh license to open her saloon in time to catch the big trade on "circus day," which by the show bills I see is an early

date in September. A Correction. The following correspondence will show that we were misled in our statement that the Central ailroad had cancelled the bond given heretolore We print the letter in justice to the Central raff-

We print the letter in justice to the central road.

Office of President Central Railroad and Banking Co., of Georgia, Savannah, Ga., August 21, 1885, D W. Appler, Esq., General Agent, atlants, Ga.—Dear Sir: In reply to your note of the 23th incosing slip from The Constitution saying that the bond given by this company for the carriage of imported goods with unpaid customs has been cancelled, I inclose you a letter from the collector here, from which you will see that there has been to bond cancelled. Respectivily yours,

Custom House. Savannah, Ga., Collector's Office, August 24, 1885.—Captain W. G. Raoul, President Central Railroad and Banking company, Savannah, Ga., Sir: In reply to your juquity is

avannah, Ga., Sir: In reply to your ave to say that the bond given by you have to say that the bond given by your road to the transportation of unappraised merchandise is dated March 24, 1883, and is still in force. Merchandise arriving at this port, as the original port of destination, can be forwarded to Atlanta without appraisement at this port, but such goods can not be sent from New York to this port and them transfetred and forwarded.

In order to forward merchandise after appraisement, it will be necessary for your road to give another bond. Very respectfully,

T. F. JOHNSON,
Collector.

A Well Merited Compliment,

From the Athens, Ga., Chronicle.
There is no better paper in Georgia, consider the difficulties it labors under in the way of tele-graphic service, than the morning paper, the Banner-Watchman. There is certainly no better newspaper man take him all in all, on the Georgia press than Larry Gantt. He is clever, intellige uil of energy, and is sure and deserves to a When one stops and considers the amo t requires to fill the Banner Watchm

" The Modern Arcadia Florida is three times as large and twice

happy as Massachusetts.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Eleventh Semi-Annual Report of the Railroa commissioners of Georgia Considered with Beference to an Amendment of the Act of October 14, 1870—Some Facts,

In this report the commis In this report the commissioners have an-nounced themselves not subject to the power of the legislature or the control of the courts. In substance they claim that the commission was stabilished by the act of October 14, 1879; that the constitutionality of this act has been settled by the highest judicial authority of the state, and that now the power conferred on the legislature to regulate rates, etc., has been exhausted. And from the decision of the supreme court of

Georgia in the case of the Georgia railroad et al. Thus it appears that the constitution provided

the legislature should have power to regulate freight and passenger tariffs and to require reasonable and just rates for both; that it also made it the duty of the legislature to pass laws necessary for its "execution, and that in pursuance of that duty.
the law complained of was passed." was not expected that the legislature should do more than pass laws to accomplish the end in view." "When this was done, its duty was dis charged." From this position it would seem that, in the opinion of the commissioners, the legislature exhausted their constitutional powers when the act of October 14th, 1879, was passed. By that act which the supreme court held to be onal, it is claimed that they were cre sted, and by it the responsibility of passing laws from time to time to regulate rates and prevent xtortion, unjust discrimination and rebates, was ferred upon them and their successors in office by an irrevocable power of attorney. The act, they seem to think, made them a permanent elalature to pass laws from time to time purposes mentioned en this was done when.

general assembly had discharged its duty. If the meral assembly has discharged its duty, there is of course, nothing more for it to do, and any change which experience might show would be desirable, must be made hereafter by the com-mission as a legislature. The duty to pass laws

from time to time, they seem to claim, has been delegated to them, and that they are now the exof such laws. It is well known that a taste of power creates the most morbid and insatiable of all appetites and esires; but no one supposed, or even imagined, that when the commission was styled a star to be a long parliament or a chartered legislature th powers of perpetual succession. Announce

with powers of perpetual succession. Announcing these views, the commissioners, however, asset that it is not in the power of the legislature to confer upon them judicial functions, and, to maintain their position, they plant themselves upon that part of the constitution of Georgia which prescribes that "the legislative, judicial and executive powers shall forever remain separate and distinct, and no person discharging the duties of one shall, at the same time, exectise the functions of either of the others except as herein provided." They assert that regulating freight and passenger tariffs and prohibiting unjust discriminations on the roses of the state is a legislative function, which "was conferred by the constitution upon the legislature exclusively." And having proved to their own satisfaction that they are a legislature, they are at declaim against the idea of passing a law previding for an appeal from any action of the commission as a legislature. They say: "But would not a law giving the privilege of appeal from the action of the commission to the courts be itself obnexious to objection on constitutional grounds? In all such cases the question tried would be, is the action of the commissioners complained of reasonable and just? To settle this question, the court typing the same would have to determine what would have been just and reasonable action on the commissioners, and then judge accordingly. If the appealing party should pre-

what would have been just and reasonable action on the part of the commissioners, and then judge accordingly. If the appealing party should prevail, the judgement of the court would be to the family that the action of the court would be to the family that the action of the commissioners appealed from was unreasonable and unjust."

A judgment finding contrary to the exparte opinion of the commission, a decision adjudging that the action of the commission was unjust and unreasonable, a decree establishing as a matter of record its fallibility, they seem to think, could be based on proceedings only which must be unconstitutional. But how far the commissioners have been mistaken in their powers and as to what they are can beat be ascertained by quotations from the decision of the supreme court of Georgia to which they have referred. In the syllabra point, I. (a) the court say: "The powers of the rail road commissioners are not legislatipe." 70 Ga. 969. And on page 69), the court seems to sustain the power of the commissioners to make

not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, of the states or the laws thereof, are binding and must be obeyed."

And again on page 699 the court say:
"The difference between the power to passa law and the power to adoptrules and regulations to carry into effect the law already-passed, is apparant and strikingly great, and this we understand to be the distinction recognized by all the courts as the true rule in determining whether or not, in such cases, a legislative power is grauted. The former would be unconstitutional, whilst the latter would not." In other words, if, as claimed by the commission, the act of October 14th, 1879, had conterred upon them legislative power, the act would have been unconstitutional; but as no legislative powers had been so conferred, and they were no more than officers of the law and not they were no more than officers of the law and not

a permanent legislature, with perpetual succession the act was constitutional.

On the claim of infallibility, the same court

On the cistm of infallicility, the same court says on page 704:

"It may not be out of place, in concluding this opinion, to say that, while we hold the act of October 14 1879, constitutional, and the orders of the commissioners valid and binding, yet we are not to be understood as holding that their powers are unlimited or beyond legal control by the proper authorities of the state. On the courtary, we hold that the powers which have been conferred upon them are to be exercised within legal and constitutional rights of others. If, therefore, the case made by the complainants against the commissioners, had shown a violation of the chartered rights of the company, it would have been the duty of the courts, by proper order and decree, to have restrained and enjoined them from such violatic in. All grants of powers are to be exercised only in conformity to the constitution of the state and federal government and the laws passed in plantance thereof."

This is no new principle of law. In the case of Facket Co. vs. Catetisbury, Mr. Justice siller, delivering the opinion of the court, reported in 180 U.S. on page 5c4, said: "So also while the statute authorizes the trustees to establish the rate of wharinge, if the sum demanded for that service is so far beyond a reasonable compensation for the use of the power thus conferred, the courts would in some way give approximate relief, and it is this part of appellant case which presents the only difficult question for our consequence of the vertice of a proposition of a with the reservoir of the courts would in some way give approximate relief, and it is this part of appellant case which presents the early difficult question for our consequence to trying this question in an action of law.

sideration."

"There is no hinder ance to rejing this question in an action of law. Where the verdict of a jury or the judgment of a court in one or two cases would establish what is leasonable under the circumstances, and this being established by the appropriate tribunal, the court of equity could restrain the excess."

In the cases of Roeberrough vs. the St. Louis, and Cairo railroad company, and Slackwords vs. the same, decided in state of lillinois July last and reported in the Railway Age, of August 20th, 183. Hakker, judge, held "in a suit brought sainst a railway company under section 6 of the Illinois statute of May 2nd, 1873, which forbids externions the decircing the result of the saint of the railway companies to recover a penalty for alleged externions the charges on freights paid to destartant by plaintiff, the latter makes a prima facte case by introducing a schedule of rates as fixed by the railway commissioners of that state and by tion may be overcome by the evidence of a stilled in the business of railroading, that the rates actually charged were related that the rates fixed by the railway stoness were related to the railway stoness wer

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I sighted at his breast;
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And take him to his rest.
I could not form y life.
So calm he sat his charger,
A mid the deadly strife,
That in my flercest moment
A prayer arose from me,
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W. G. Raoul, President:
Custom House, Savannah, Ga., Collector's Office, August 24, 1885.—Captain W. G. Raoul, President Central Railroad and Banking company, Savannah, Ga., Sir: In reply to your foundiry lave to say that the bond given by your road for the transportation of unappraised merchandise is dated March 24, 1883, and is still in force. Macchendise arriving at this port, as the original port of destination, can be forwarded to Atlanta without appraisement at this port, but such goods can not be sent from New York to this port and then transferred and forwarded.

In order to forward merchandise after appraisement, it will be necessary for your road to give another hond. Very respectfully.

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"Thus it appears that the constitution provided that the legislature should have power to regulate freight and passenger tariffs and to require reasonable and just rates for both; that it also made it the duty of the legislature to pass laws necessary for its "execution, and that in pursuance of that duty. the law complained of was passed." . . was not expected that the legislature should do more than pass laws to accomplish the end in "When this was done, its duty was discharged." From this position it would seem that, in the opinion of the commissioners, the legislature exhausted their constitutional powers when the act of October 14th, 1879, was passed. By that act which the supreme court held to be constitutional, it is claimed that they were cre-sted, and by it the responsibility of passing laws from time to time to regulate rates and prevent extertion, unjust discrimination and rebates, was conferred upon them and their successors in office by an irrevocable power of attorney. The act, they seem to think, made them a permanent legislature to pass laws from time to time the purposes mentioned therein, when this was done, the

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This is no new principle of law. In the case of heater Co. vs. Catlettsbury, Mr. Justice stiller, delivering the optimion of the court, reported in law. In the case of heater Co. vs. Catlettsbury, Mr. Justice stiller, delivering the optimion of the court, reported in law. Is on page 5c4, said: "So also while the mise of whartage, if the sum demanded for that service is so far beyond a reasonable compensation with the use of the city's wharf as to be oppressive and an abuse of the power thus conferred, the courts would in some way give approximate mide and it is this part of appellant case which presents the only difficult question for our consideration."

There is no hinder the courts would establish what is reasonable under the circumstances, and this being stablished by the appropriate tribunal, the court of equity could restrain the excess."

In the cases of Rosberrough vs. the St. Louis and Cairo railroad company, and Blackwords vs. the same, decided in state of Illinois July last and reported in the Railway Age, of August 29th, has hake, judge, held. "In a suit brought staints a railway company under section 6 of the librois statute of May 2nd. 1873, which forbids attention and unjust discrimination in rates by allway companies to recover a penalty for alleged externionate charges on freights paid to defautant by plantiff, the latter makes a prima facle case by introducing a schedule of rates as fixed by the railway companies to recover a penalty for alleged externionate charges on freights paid to defautant by plantiff, the latter makes a prima facle case by introducing a schedule of rates as fixed by the railway commissioners of that state and by showing that higher rates were charged by the captage of the rest of own.

It seems strange that the commissioners in making their report and quoting the supreme court of Geörgia, should have overceasted the decision of the points above referred

their rule No. 6 prescribed that the schedule shall be more than what the law declares it shall be. The act says the schedule shall be taken as prima facie or sufficient evidence in all cases, that the rules and tariffs therein fixed are just and reasonable. The railroad companies, as the above cases seem to decide, should, have the right to test their correctness. But the commissioners have substantially taken this right rates prescribed by the commission are maximum rates, which shall not be "transcended by the railroads." If any company should honestly differ with the commissioners as to the justness and reasonableness of the rates and tariffs, or any of them, prepared under section 6 of the act, declared by the law to be only a rule of evidence, and be sued for not observing them, then by virtue of rule No. 6 which adds to the law and declares that the streight rates made by them are not prima facte cylocence of what is just and reasonable, but that they are maximum rates not to be transcended, they would be guilty of violating the rules and regulations of the commission; and, if found guilty, not of charging other than just and reasonable rates, but of transceading the rules fixed by the commission, they would be punished for each offense by a flue of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, as prescribed by section 9 of the act.

The supreme court of Georgia, in speaking of this act, also said that it may need amendments is most probable; indeed, an experiments on ew and untried would be exceptional if it were perfect in its very inception.

The supreme court of Georgia. In speaking of this act, also said that it may need amendments is most probable; indeed, an experiment so new and intried would be exceptional if it were perfect in its very inception.

Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the views expressed by the commissioners in their lastreport, ought not this act to be amended? Ought not the commissioners to be relieved of the duty of being plaintiffs, partisans, and even prosecutors of the railroads? This can only be accomplished by making them an impartial tribunal to determine disputes between the railroads and those who may complain against them.

In their last report the commissioners, however say the act can not be amended so as to give them any judicial powers, because they exercise now nothing but legislative functions, and the constitution prescribes that any person discharging the duties of one shall not at the same time exercise the functions of the other. Are not the commissioners now authorized to exercise judicial powers by sections 8 and 9 of this act? By section 8 they are empowered to examine all contracts made by railroads, and to determine if they are legal or rillegal, constitutional or unconstitutional; and by section 9 they are empowered to hear complaints as to any violation of their rules and regulations and to decide, first, if the rule or regulation has been violated and afterwards to award a recompense to the party wronged or injured, in the appendix to the report itself there are two decisions of the commission, one in the case of Hill and company and the other in the case of Hill and company and the other in the case of Hill and company and the other in the case of Hill and company and the other in the case of the state, there is now a published notice that the cases set for decision and those for hearing before the commissioners on the 25th of August have been continued until the 24th of September.

All unprejudied persons must think not only that the law as construed by the commissioners should make their

huch an amendment would be clearly constitu-

Fuch an amendment would be clearly constitu-tional. Judicial power it not already granted could be given under the authority conferred upon the ligislature by the constitution to estab-lish other courts. Code 5,123, code 5,094. Given The appeal to the supreme court can be given under the power conferred on the legislature by code § 5,142 to give jurisdiction in such cases. The appeal should be to the superior court of the defendant's residence against whom substan-tial relief is sought, as provided in equity cases. Code, 5169, 4 83.

tial relief is sought, as provided in equity cases. Code, 5169, 483.

And as in other cases against railroad companies, the residence of the corporation is fixed by statute, for the purposes of antist, either in the country of its principal place of business on in the country of its principal place of business on in the country of its principal place of business on in the country of its principal place of business on in the country of its principal place of business on in the country of its principal place of business on in the country of its principal place of business on in the counts of the same countries.

It is not new in the legislature of this state to provide for an appeal from the action of the commissioners. For many years there has been a provider for sin appeal from the judement of commissioners of pilotage. Code 21532. And many cases have been tried in the courts under the law. There is one now pending returnable to the next term of the supreme court. The constitution of the state provides that the superior courts "shall have appellate jurisdiction in all such eases as may be provided by law." Does not the megnitude of the interest now subject to the uncontrolled management and dictatorship of the commission, (which is a legislature when an appeal to the courts is sought, and is a court, authorized to make rules and regulations like the judges of the superior and supreme court, when the act of their creation is assailed as being a dose gation of legislative functions) require that this

an appeal to the course is sough, and as county authorized to make rules and regulations like the judges of the superior and supreme court, when the act of their creation is assailed as being a deegation of legislative functions) require that this great interest should be entitled to as complete and imprattial protection as is now given to the smallest case before a justice of the peace. It seems as if the constitution makes it the duty of every legislator to see that this is done. That instrument proclaims the duty so loudly that the legislators sworn to support it can not close their ears to its thundering mandate. "Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete." Code 4904. The duty is declared to be paramount; it is above all other duties.

The next proclamation of the constitution is that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property except by due process of law." Code 4905. These two sections of the code embody the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

In Davidson'vs. New Orleans, 90 United States reports, p. 97 after staing that much misapprehension prevailed as to the meaning of the terms "due procees of law," and that it would be difficult to give a definition at once perspections and satisfactory, the court, speaking by Justice Miller said that it would lay down the following proposition as applicable to the case: "That whenever by the laws of a state, or by state authority, a tax assersment, servitude or other burden is imposed upon property for public use, whether it be for the whole state or of seme more limited por ion of the community, and those laws provide for a mode of confirming or contesting the charge thus impored in the ordinary courts of justice with such notice to the person, or such proceedings cannot be said to deprive the owner of his property without due process of law, whether in such process of law," in judging what is due process of law, in the same case Mr. Justice Bradley, in his con

toth." Code 49%.

As construed by the commissioners the act of October 14th, 1879, is obnoxious to all the fore going provisions of the constitution. It takes away from the companies the right to mauage their own property as it deprives them of all control of their theome. It does this without notice and without an opportunity to appeal to the courts for redress except in a manner so impaired as to make litigation dangerous." And it wo discriminates against the rights of the corporations as to constitute the commission their legislature, their prosecutor and their judge. Such a law, so administered, must be "arroltrary, oppressive and unjust." injust." Fhould it not be amended? Should not these

Phould it not be amended? Should not these defects be removed?

The last objection in the report is to an amendment, which would provide for the exercise of the constitutional right guaranteed to every person to protecute or defend his own case in any of the courts of the state in session, by attorney or both, or which would provide a mode of confirming or contesting the action of the commission in the ordinary courts of justice. And the reason a signed for ignoring these great and fundamental constitutional rights is, that the commissioners recommend themselves as better qualified for regulating railroads than a transitorylegislature or the courts of the state. A court of equity has always been considered competent to adjust the most complicated accounts and to move their decrees to suit every possible conditions of affair. Surely with the valuable aid of a decisions from the commission, which would be the subject of review on any appeal a court of equity in the case of Cosborough vs. The St. Louis and Cairo railroad company. For many years all these questions in monarchical England have been first determined by the railroad commission, with the right of appeal to the courts and the house of lerds. Why should not the same enlightened policy prevail in the democratic republican state of Georgia? The commissioners say because her courts are incempetent. If the reason is good, the

An Important Meeting.

ELLIJAY, Ga., August 28, 1885.—An enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held this morning in the court house at this place to consider the bill now pending in the legislature concerning the Marietta and North Georgia railroad.

Colonel Thomas F. Greer was called to the chair,

who explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. E. W. Coleman, of the Ellijay Courier, Co. o. nel H. R. Foote and Mr. L. H. Sharpe then addressed the meeting, warmly advocating the justness of the legislation now saked for and the great benefits to be derived not only by the people of north Georgia but to the people of the en the state, by the large and continued increase of the taxable property which is now going on in the counties through which the road passes, and will more rapidly increase as the road is extended. Mr. B. W. Coleman concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Whereas, the completion of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad is a matter of vital and urmost importance to the people of North Georgia, and

Whereas, the completion of said railroad to the

said railroad company and claims held by the state of Georgia against said railroad company, increfore. Resolved, That we, the people of Gilmer counto, urge upon the present general assembly the importance of an amicable settlement upon terms of justice of the claims held by the state against the Marietta and North Feorgia railroad company so as to secure the early completion of the said railroad, which has and will so greatly benefit the rorthern section of Georgia as well as of incalcuble benefit to the whole state. Retoived, That we, the people of north Georgia, do most earnestly appeal to the members of the general assembly from middle and south Georgia to help us by providing for a just settlement of this claim upon terms that will secure to us the early completion of said road and thereby carry out the goodfaith of our state and secure for our people the great benefits in developing a section heretofore sbut out from markets and neglected. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished our present representatives in the general assembly and that our county nears here. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished our present representatives in the geaerl assembly and that our county paper be requested to insert the same, also that a copy be forwarded to The Atlanta Constitution with our request to publish the same.

Mr. W. S. Coleman then seconded the motion in a strong and impressive speech which was heartly applanded by all present after which the resolutions were unanimously ado, ted with much enthusiasm.

Railroad Splinters. Charles D. Owens, of New York, general traffic manager of the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad, is visiting friends in the city.

The railroads leaving Atlanta Saturday carried off a large number of members of the legislature, some going home said others on their way to various attractive points, where they were to spend

off a large number of members of the legislature, some going home and others on their way to various attractive points, where they were to spend Sunday.

K. A. Williams, passenger agent of the Memphis and Charleston, is with us again.

The following Brunswick sub-division coaductors will have their lay overs in Atianta after tomorrow: A. J. Collins, R. A. Harris and J. B. Giles, and the following Alabama division conductors: W. E. Ragan and C. R. Nogle. There will also be one engineer, one freman, one baggage master and two train hands to each of the above conductors.

The Gilson Enterprise says "The Macon and Dublin railroad will be graded to Jeffersonville by January 1st. This road is a long felt want and will do great good." The same paper publishes the following: "On yesterday the track of the Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville railroad was lade to Glover's gin creek, a distance of nine miles from Gibson."

It is now believed that the Carroll'on and Rome railroad will certainly be extended without delay to the Atisuta and west F. Int railroad, intersecting either at Newman of Fai cura.

The East and West F. Int railroad, intersecting either at Newman of Fai cura.

The East and West F. Int railroad, intersecting either at Newman of Fai cura.

The East end West F. Int railroad, intersecting either at Newman of Fai cura.

The East end West F. Int railroad is engaged in surveying their right of way to move their depot in Eulers, Arkansas, from its prevent position, the extreme southwestern portion of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in front of the city, to a point immediately in the competed by the close of next ye

Asheville, North Carolina SWANNANOA HOTEL, August 27 .- Asheville is crowded with visitors; they throng the streets and drives, fill the hotels and boarding houses, the health seeker revels in the pure air and grand merry hours with riding, driving, and the german. To give anything like a list of the distinguished people here would make this letter look

To give anything like a list of the distinguished people here would make this letter look like a directory or a census report. Among the many noted guests at the Swannanoa are Governor Scales and family, United States Judge J. W. Barr. of Louisville; Colonel Frank Coxe, vice prosident W. U. C. railroad, of Philadelphia; Major D. N. Barrows and wife, of Jackson, Miss; Mr. Julian S. Carr and family, of Durbam, N. C. Mrs. and Miss Kitt, of South Carolins; Mrs. and Miss Rick-off, Mrs. and Misses Wilkins. of Georgia, Mrs. Massengale and Misses Carter of Augusta. On Friday evening an elegant german under the auspices of the Ash eville german club was danced at the Swannano. The figures were novel and gracefully conducted. The favors were unusually tasty. The german was led by Lieutenant Bachelor, U. S. A. Among the dancers we noticed Misses Drane. of Savannah; Misses Carter, Augusta; Miss Rickoff, Yonkers, N. Y. Misses Wilkins, Waynesbore; Miss Johnson, Savannsh; Miss Ewing, Asheville; Miss Kitt, South Carolina; Miss Pacin, Ohio; Miss Penniman, Asheville; Miss Cox, Philadelphia; Miss Cumming, Augusta, Miss Connelly, of Connellys. Of the gentlemen present we recall Messrs Penniman, Asheville; Comming, Augusta; Hull, Savannah; Miss Connelly, of Connellys. Of the gentlemen present we recall Messrs Penniman, Asheville; Comming, Augusta; Hull, Savannah; Klowices, Pensaccla; Fenner, New Orlaus; Seibels, Columbis; Morris, Athens; McMester, Augusta; Carswell, Waynesbore; Coxe, Philadelphia; Buckner, Jacksonville, Baird, Selma. On Saurray evening a large party enjoyed the moonlight on the river. On Monday evening the swell even to the sesson occurred; the german given by the proprietors of the Swannau and honor of their guests. The favors were especially ordered from New York for the occasion. We have distinctly avoided attempting any desciplion of the scenery around Asheville, for neither we nor any one else can do it justice. We don't intend to enlarge upon the view from Battery Porter, Beaumont and Richmond Hill. We will n

Incendiarism in Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 80.-[Special. -A sensation is created to night by the discovery of a half burned box of tinder under a large wire house on Front street, where it had been placed with evident incendiary intent. The incendiales are becoming quite bold, and it is suspected that one gang have been responsible for the last falf dogen fires. The entire police force is on he lookout to-night.

Special Notices,

A CARD.-To all who are suffering from he errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weik-ness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I vill end a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a selfad dressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T, INM, Station D, New York City. apri-dot fri mon water 17t fol rd ma-

DIED.

WADSWORTH-Died, at his residence, 184 Faier street, at 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday; Frank B.

CLAYTON-The friends of Thomas A. and Corinne Clayton are invited to attend the funeral o their infant son, William Wirt, Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at 91 Windsor street.

WADSWORTH-The friends and acquain of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wadsworth and Frani B. Wadsworth are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter at Decatur, Ga., tomorow morning, leaving Atlanta at 9:30.

An Important Improvement,
A want long felt by the grain men of Atlanta by
the erection of Thompson's famous patent grain
dryer in the Atlanta elevator, is now abundantly

On or about the 15th of July the elevator and mill known by that name and owned by a company in this city, was leased to the Meridian Mill company, late of Minneapolis, Minn., with E. Locke as manager, a gentleman of extensive experience in the management of elevators and grain business, who we are happy to say has moved his family to this city with the intention of locating prami distances, who we are happy to say has moved his family to this city with the intention of locating permanently among us. This enter, rising company has, at a cost of about \$2,500 erected one of Thompson's celebrated patent grain dryers in the elevator which, we are informed, is the only grain dryer that is known in the world today, that is without any exaggration aperfect success in every sense of the word. They have also made extensive improvements and alterations in the elevator to as to insure the sale storage of grain, and are now prepared to do a public warehouse and elevator business at a low schedule of rates. Quite a large quantity of corn received by the present manager several weeks since from a number of our old grain dealers in this city in a damp and heating condition, has by the skillful management of Mr. Locke and the use of the newly erected dryer, been fully restored and raised to its original grade and condition, viz: From rejected. damp, musty and unmerchantable when received into the elevator up to a good merchantable No. 2 grade. Many ef our prominent grain men, in company with Mr. McGaughey, the chamber of commerce grain inspector, have during the past week carefully examined the samples of grain before and after it has gone through the drying process and they without exception pronounce it a great success, and say that its merits cannot be too highly spoken of.

It is a well known fact that grain arriving in this city from the north, especially at certain seasons of the year, is liable to heat, and that thousands of bushes have been spoiled for lack of a seasons of the year, is liable to heat, and that thousands of bushes have been spoiled for lack of a seasons of the year, is liable to heat, and that thousands of bushes have been spoiled for lack of a seasons of the year, is liable to heat, and that thousands of bushes have been spoiled for lack of a seasons of the year, is liable to heat, and that thousands of bushes have been spoiled for lack of a season of the season of the sea

It is a well known fact that grain arriving in this city from the north, especially at certain seasons of the year, is liable to heat, and that thousands of bushels have been spoiled for lack of a practical process of drying. This, we are glad to inform the public, need not occur again, as we are told that the new management who are now operating the concern, guarantee the safe storage and delivery of all grain received in store, and that the warehouse receipts issued in due form for the same shall be good at all times for the amount, quality and grade as shown by the receipt.

These gentlemen not only bring with them a rine business experience and a good reputation, but also ample means to back up their engagements, so that our banks and business men may feel assured that in dealing with the new company that they are financially responsible, and will in every transaction live up to their contracts and agreements

We congratulate Atlanta on having secured such a valuable improvement, and its citizens upon the accession to its numbers of such a worthy gentleman as Mr. Locke is known to be. We extend a cordial welcome to him and his family, and trust that they may find in their new home not alone what they especially came here for, vizibealth, but also pleasant associations and profitable returns on all their investments beyond their expectations, and then make this city their permanent home.



weight alum or phosphete powders. Sold only in cana. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall street, New York

Announcement, The friends of JOHN T. HALL WILL SUPPORT him for Tax Collector.

I sm a candidate for the office of tax collector Fulton county. Having been appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. W. Clayton, and have entered upon the duties of the office. As my time will be closely occupied with the duties pertaining to it until the time appointed for the election, I will not have but little time to canvass for votes. I therefore respectfully ask my friends and citizens generally to bear me in mind and give me their support for the office on the day of

aug30td WATCHES,

Diamonds,

≪ART GOODS'>

I. P. Stevens & Co.,

The Cornerstone OF THE

STATE CAPITOL BUILD NG WILL BE LAID WITH APPROPRIATE GERE-monies on the 2d of September next. It is desired to make the MUSICAL PART of the care-monies a particularly interesting feature, and to this ext duvite the

Participation of All Singers. The pext rehearsals will be held at Masonic Hall, corner Broad and Marietta streets, fourth floor, on August 29th and 31st instants, Saturday and Monley, at 7:80 o'clock p.m. Tickets to seats upon the platform will be furnished at the rehearsal only. Those who are willing to assist will please notly Mr. samuel Bradley, at the warerooms of the tatey Orean Company, corner Broad and Alabama treets, stating part they desire to sing.

BASE BALL SEVENTH CHAMP

COLUMBUS IN A TLANTA TODAY

Birmingham at Chattanoo | ga Aug. 29, 31 and Sept. 1. Augusta at Nashville Aug. 29, 31 and Sept. 1. Macon at Memphis Aug. 29, 31 and Sept. 1.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Pever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, requires cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 881 Maiu St., LOUISVILLE, KY. angl-46m sat mon thur & wky top col n rm

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, GRAND SATURDAY September 4th and 5th. MATINEE, AT 2. THE BIGGEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD. McIntyre & Heath's

GRAND SPECTACULAR MINSTRELS

Embracing the leading celebrities of the minstrel firmsment, carrying special scenery, mechanical effects and presenting a brilliant, novel and original programme from OVERTURE TO CURTAIN, AND REFINED AS A ROYAL RECEPTION, WAY DGWN SOUTH!

Reserved seats for sale at Wilson & Bruckner' book store. 30 31 aug 3 4 5 sep SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

United States Branch

Scottish Union & National

Insurance Company.

Furnished the Governor of the State of Georgia as required by the act of the General Assembly, approved October 3, 1879. NAME AND LOCALITY.

Name of the Company, Scottish Union and National Insurance Company. Locality, Street, Asylum, No. 223, City of Hartford, County of Hartford, State of Connecticut.

Condition --- On July 1st, 1885. I-CAPITAL STOCK. 

II-ASSETS. there located, state fully); actual 

4. Loans secured by bonds and mortgage on real estate, (where located, state fully) amount.....

First mortgage on improved property in Hartford...

5. Stocks and bonds, amount, secured thus (explain fully):

United States bonds...

City of Toronto bonds...

County of Middlesex bonds...

Ontario Railway bonds...

Interest due since paid...

7. Due from other companies...... 814.000 00

Total assets, actual cash market value\$1,117,585 84 III—LIABILITIES.
Losses due and yet unpaid, amounts
Claims for losses resisted by the com-3,000 00

3, Lorses not yet due, including the reported to company on which to action has yet been taken, and the and remaining unpaid, and due and remaining unpaid.

Dividends declared, but the due Nil Nil Morey.

Money.
All other claims agains to e company, amount.
Re insurance.
Description beyond capital, as regards policy holders, amount. 215,726 22

Total liabilities. IV-INCOME. (During the preceding six months.)
Cash premiums received, amount.....\$188,455
Notes received for premiums, 

V-EXPENDITURES. (During the preceding six months.) 

VI.-LARGEST RISK. 

Assistant Manager,
STATE OF GEORGIA. COUNTY OF FULTON:
Personally appeared before the undersigned
John A. Whitner, who, being duly sworn says he
is the chief officer or agent of the Scottish Union
and National Insurance Company, residing in said
state, and that the foregoing statement is true and
correct to the best of his knowledge, information
and belief
JOHN A. WHITNER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day
of August, 1885.
JOSEPH H. JONES, Notary Public,
Fulton County, Ga.

BULLETIN.

IONSHIP SERIES.

Continental Ins.

NAME AND LOCALITY. Name of company, Continental Insurance Corpany. Locality-Street, Broadway, No. 1(City of New York, County of New York, Staof New York.

Condition on June 30th, 1885, I. CAPITAL STOCK. 

II. ASSETS. 1. Real Estate held by the Company.
(Where located, state fully,) actual

Where located, state fully,) actual cash value.

Nos. 100 & 102 Broadway, and No. 1

Pine street, New York-Plot of land fronting on Broadway, 39 9x 83x100 deep, with an L. fronting on Pine street, 20x4i deep; seven story and basement brick buildings thereon, fron and stone fronts, including office fittings.

S. W. corner of Montague and Court streets, Brooklyn-Lot 31x50, four-story and basement brick building thereon, 23x10, and including interest in adjoining property, 31 & 46x75 feet on Montague street, and four story and basement brick building thereon, 23 & 38x75 feet, with iron front and Manssard roof, including office fittings.

160,000 O

Cash on hand and deposited in banks to the credit of the com-pany amount... Cash in the hands of agents and in course of transmission and unpaid

U. S. and other stocks and bonds owned by the company as follows:
210 shares American Exchange Nat'l

200 shares American Exchange Nat'l balk.

(2) states Bank of America.

(3) states Bowery National Bank.

(4) otheres Mechanics National Bank.

(5) otheres Mechanics National Bank.

(6) otheres Mercontile National Bank.

(7) otheres Mercontile National Bank.

(8) otheres Mercontile National Bank.

(9) otheres Nasiau Bank.

(9) otheres Phenix National Bank.

(5) otheres Et. Nicholas Bank.

(5) otheres Et. Nicholas Bank.

(5) otheres St. Nicholas Bank.

(5) otheres Nasiau Gompany.

(6) states Central Trust Company.

(7) otheres Nasiau Gompany.

3 shares N. Y. Guaranty and Idempity Company
150 shares N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
16(100 Cedar R'pds, Ia. F'ls & N. W.
R. R. Ist mige. 6 per cent bonds.
10(160 Cen R. R. & Akg Co. of Ga.
(tripartite) 1st mige. 7 per cent
bonds.
10(160 Ches. & Ohio R'way Co., "Class
A." 1st mige. 6 per cent bonds.
50(000 Chi. Mil. & St. Fl. (Chi. & Pac.
Div.) 1st mige. 6 per cent bonds.
50(000 Chi. and N. W Sinking Fund
Reg. 1st mige. 6 per cent bonds.
100(100 Chi. St. Fyul, Minn. & Omaha
R. R. Ist mige. 6 per cent bonds.
50(000 Chi. and Greenville R. R.
1st mige. 6 per cent bonds.
100(100 Chi. St. Fyul, Minn. & Omaha
R. R. Ist mige. 6 per cent bonds.
10(100 Chi. St. Fyul, Minn. & Omaha
R. R. Ist mige. 6 per cent bonds. 51,000 00 57,000 00 112,000 00 50,000 00

pref. 1st mtge. 6 per cent bonds... £0,000 Eric Railway Co.,con. 1st mtge 10,000 Eric Railway Co.,con. 1st mtge
7 per cent bonds.
50,000 N Y., I. & Western R. R. Co.
6 per cent prior Hen bonds.
135,000 Ind. Bloomington & Western,
pref. 1st mtge 7 per cent bonds.
20,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R.
R. Ist mtge 6 per cent bonds.
50,000 Morris & Essex R. R. con. 1st
mtge 7 per cent bonds.
100,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st
mtge 6 per cent bonds.
100,000 Pitts., Clev. & Toledo R. R. Co.
1st mtge. 6 per cent bonds .....
110,000 Pitts., Clev. & Toledo R. R. Co.
1st mtge. 6 per cent bonds (Dak ext)
100,000 Ohlesgo, Eook Island & Pacile
Bonds.

114,000 000 

1,198,610 00 \$3,028.020 00 Interest actually due and uncol-lected, amount.

Premium Notes on hand upon which policies have been issued, amount. \$61,182 19

Total assets - Actual cash market III-LIABILITIES. Losses due and yet unpaid, Claims for losses resisted by the

Total liabilities..

IV-INCOME (During the preceding 6 months.) 1. Cash premiums received, amount. 1,287,669 29 2. Interest money received, amount. 92,274 90 3. Income from other sources, am't... 17,668 72 Total income,... ...\$1,397,602 91

120,730 11 Total expenditures. \$1,557,344 60

Greatest amount insured in any one risk, \$25,000, but generally, as a rule, not to exceed \$5,000. F. C. MOORE, Vice-President. B. C. TOWNSEND, Secretary, A. D.

B. C. TOWNSEND, Secretary, A. D. State of Georgia, County of Fulton:
Personally appeared before the undersigned Jud. A. Whitner, who, being duly sworn, says he the chief officer or agent of Continental Fire Invance company, residing in said state, and the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before you this '2 h. dis Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19 h day of August, 1885. JOSEPH H JOVES. Notary Public, Fulton Co., Gs.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO. You will find some grand bargains in our Table Linens and White Goods. The prices

VI-LARGEST RISK.

earfully off on these Goods

W. H. PATTERSON,

[ M4 Pryor Street.] WANTED-Atlanta City bonds. Georgia state 6s, 1889. Georgia railroad 6s, 1910, 1922. Georgia state 7s, 1886. C. C. & A. Ist mort. 7s.

## JAMES' BANK.

DOES AN EXCHANGEAND BANKING BUBI-accounts of all trads, the same as other banks, accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfull received.) Allows interest on time deposits. Oily sellections made free. Open 8 to 4.

CULTON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES FOR State and County tax for the year 1334 and 1883—Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Ashley treet, in the town West End, adjoining the propstreet, in the town West End, adjoining the property of Cunningham and Culver, part of laud lot No. 117, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing seven acres more or less. As the property, of F. P. Gray, for state and county tax years 1881

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Smith and Richardson streets in the same and place. and Richardson streets, in the 2d ward of Albanta, adjoining the property of King and White, part of land lot No. 85, 14th, district of F niton county Ga., containing 50x100 feet more or less. As the property of J. L. Blalock, for state and county tax for the year 1884. Also at the same time and place, a loton Warner's

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Warner's avenue to Connally street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Adair and Jonsou, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 53x108 feet more or less; as the property of Josephene Bechtoldt for state and county tax 'for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, a lot ou Houston street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Ficken and Martin, part of land lot No. 51. 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or loss; as the property of Martha E. Chadwick, for state and county ax for the year 1884.

the year 1884.
Also at the same time and place, a lot on Alley and Hunnjeut street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Donald, part of land lot No. 79.14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 101x50 feet, more or less. As the property of J. O. Donald for state and county tax for the year

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Smith and Alley to Boyd street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Kennon and Nichole, part of land lot No. 85. 14th district of Fulion county, Ga., containing 50×214 feet more or lew. As the property of Mr. Fannie C. Eakin for state and county tax for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Glover and Brady, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50×186 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. S. E. Glover, for state and county tax for the year 1884.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gar-

Washington and Love streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Knapp, part of land lot No. 75, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 60x200 feet, more or less; as the property of R. H. Knapp & wife, for state and county tax for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the lit ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bridwell and Coleman, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less; as the property of Jim Holland, colored, for state and county tax for the year 1884.

No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-16 acre, more or less, as the property of Wm. McCombs, colored, for state and county inx for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Orme street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Brown and Carr, part of laud lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing \$\frac{3}{2}\$ acre, more or less; as the property of aul Spann, colored, for state and county tax for he year 1883.

at the same time and place, a lot on Walker

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES.—WILL BE SOLD I before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit:

One single horse spring delivery wagon, levied on the property of J. E. Gullatt, Jr., to satisfy a fi. fig. from Fulton superior court in favor of J. S. Pinson vs. J. E. Gullatt, Jr.

Also, the lands and tenements of Crawford Monnoe, as follows, to-wit: A one-half undivided interest in the following described lot or parcel of land, to-wif, lying in the city of Atlanta and being a part of land lot No. 47, of originally Heary, now Fulton county, Ga., and known in the Thispen survey of the Brumby property as lot No. 4. This includes all of said lot No. 4, except so much as has been taken up by streets, said lot having originally been sixty six by two hundred feet in size. Levied on as the property of Crawford Monroe to satisfy a f. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Sarah E. Elswald, administrative, the Crawford Monroe.

Also at the same time and place, the following described fract or parcel of land, at the pro-of described fract or parcel of land, at the pro-

THE LYS CASTLEMAN

Pt. BEOKER AND DEALER IN

ANDS & STOCKS,

Obice No. 12 Bast Alabams St., Atlanta, Gs.
WANTED—All kinds of state, city and ratiroad bonds, Kimbali house bonds and Central Bank block stock.

L. J. Hill, Edw'd S. McCandless, A. W. Hill, President, Cashier.

THE

Gate City National Bank

OF ATLANTA,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Capital and Surplus \$300.000.

Accounts of Banks. Merchants, Corporation of the beginning point, being part of land lot \$1, of the 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on to satisfy a file issued from the justice court of the 469k district for the 1026th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on to satisfy a file issued from the justice court of the 469k district for the 1026th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on to satisfy a file issued from the justice court of the 469k district for the 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on to satisfy a file issued from the justice court of the 469k district for the 12th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county. In favor of A. A. Manning vs. M. P. Brown.

Accounts of Banks. Merchants, corporation of the 469k district for the 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county. In favor of A. A. Manning vs. M. P. Brown.

Accounts of Banks. Merchants, corporation of the 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county. In favor of A. A. Manning vs. M. P. Brown.

Accounts of Banks. Merchants, corporation of the 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on to satisfy a file issued from the justice court of the 469k district for Michael one of defendants in fi. fa. Levied on as the property of said a. W. Mitchell to satisfy a fi. fa., issued from the city of Atlanta, fronting on Mitchell one of defendants in fi. fa. Levied on as the property of said a. W. Mitchell to satisfy a fi. fa., issued from the city of Atlanta, fronting on the city of Atlanta, fronting on the city of Atlanta, for in favor of A. A. Manning vs. M. P.

### ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

As assignees of wilkins, Post & Co., so constituted by an indenture made the 2th day of January, 1885, we will sell, for cash, on Treeday, September 1st, 1885, at 4 o'clock, p. m., upon the premises, subject to the liens thereon, the property of said Wilkins, Post & Co., described in the said deed of assignment, as follows, to wit:

We quote the words of the deed of assignment to wit, and the descriptions and yaluation are taken from it:

EEAL ESTATE,

About six and one quarter acres, on the north in the said deed of assignment, as follows, to wittWe quote the words of the deed of assignment
to wit, and the descriptions and valuation are taken from it: E&L ESTATE.

About six and one quarter acres, on the north
side of the Western and Atlantic railroad, in the
city of Atlanta, Georgia, together with the buildings, fixtures and appurtenances thereon, covered
by bond for title to Wilkins. Fost & Co., from
Erastus M. Cravath and Mrs. H. C. Smith and Miss.
M. Gertrude Smith, being more particularly described as a certain tract or parcel of land lying
and being in the city of atlanta, county of Fulton
and state of Georgia, containing six acres more or
less, and being the same property formerly owned
and improved by G. W. D. Cook, sold by him to
Adam W. Jones, December 14th, 1835, then sold by
Jones to J. O. Harris September 4th, 1835, then
sold by Harris to William Jennings as trustee for
his wife, Francis M. Jennings, November 4th, 1835,
and sold by Jennings as trustee as aforesaid to E.
M. Cravath March 9th, 1865, and then one undiviced half interest of said six acres was sold by
Cravath to E. P. Smith, the same being described
as in the former deed. On this land there is a
balance of purchase money due to said Smith. of
twenty-five hundred dollars principal, and interest to date, amounting to about one hundred and
thirty-one and 25-100 dollars. The said Cravath
has been paid in full the interest due him, but
there is a belance of twenty-five hundred dollars
principal due him. These bonds for title were on
November 30th, 1883, transferred to the Gate City
National bank of Atlanta, to secure
to it the payment of indebtedness from
Wilkins. Post & Co., amounting to twenty-two
thousand and thirty-six nor about that sum. On January 284, 1885, a second
transfer and assignment of these bonds for title
was made to the Gate City National bank to secure
to it the flettedness there is now ab balance due of
fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars,
or about that sum. On January 284, 1885, a second

Slock on hand, consisting of bar iron, boits, muts, washers, plates scraps, etc., worth two chouse and five hundred dollars! included the Iron work complete, now on asid premises, for Calhoun street bridge, as by plans, the same being considered as mentioned accounts against: it for twenty-five hundred and four hundred dollars, covering this tem. (Sadd iron way is not now on said premises, but was thereon at the making of said assignment. It has been delivered to the city of Atlanta, and said city has settled therefor with the Gate City National bank, to which accounts therefor had been transferred.

On these tools, machinery and stock two clastic mortisages were given to the Gate City National bank of Atlanta, one dated November 1858, to secure the severel indebtedness in tem set forth, the tits debtedness so secured being the same that are above described as secured by the transfers and assignments set forth of the bonds for title hold by said Wilkins, Post & Co. to the real estate named.

The indebtedness to the Gate City National bank, which is secured by the transfer and assignment of the accounts above reacted, the pulmer, and and the several notes, to secure which the transfers and assignment of the accounts above reacted, the pulmer, and and the several notes, to secure which the transfers and attorneys fees are due, as will appear from the several notes, to secure which the transfers and attorneys fees are due, as will appear from the several notes, to secure which the transfers the submitted of Atlanta, and morners for the several sums interest and attorneys fees are due, as will appear from the assignments and transfers themselves.

There is also included in this schedule the following described real estate, viz: That tract or pared of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and morners for the several sums interest and attorneys fees are due, as will appear from the assignments and transfers themselves.

There is also included in this schedule the following described real estate, viz:

payment, constitutes an account of said bank.

Terms cash. August 3d, 1885.

JULIUS L. BROWN,
LEVI W. POST,

assignees of Wilkins, Post & Co.

Administrator's Sale,
CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF
If an order of the court of ordinary of said county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, on the premises (after due notice given at the courthouse door) during the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit: A lot with the improvements thereon in land to 75 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgis, fronting 18% feet more or less, on Capitol avenue and running back same width along the south side of Clarkestreet 212 feet, more or less, being on the southern corner of Capitol Avenue and Clarke street, in the city of Atlanta. Sold as the property of P. Y. Hudson, deceased, to pay debts and for distribution. Terms, half cash, one-fourth in six months and one fourth in twelve months, 8 per cent interest. Sold at risk of former purchaser.

Aug 10 17 24 21

## SUCH STATEMENTS

-AS THIS-

## CARRY WEIGH

Mr. Bonner lives in Macon and no one is etter known than he. Strangers can rely upon the statement he makes:

In August, 1881, it was discovered that my son's wife was in the last stages of consump tion. She was coughing incossantly, and times would discharge quantities of pus from her lungs, could not sleep or retain anything on her stomach, and we thought it only a question of time when life would be compelled to give way to the fell destroyer, After all other remedies failed, we got?

### Brewer's Lung Restorer

And began it in very small doses, as she wa yery weak. She soon began to improve; continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as nearly a miracle, for which she is indebted to BREWER'S LUNG RESTORER.

R. W. BONNER, Macon, Ga.

Brewer's Lung Restorer Is a purely vegetable preparation, containing no opium, morphine, bromide or other poison-LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,

## Macon, Ga. MOTHERS FRIEND.

MAKES CHILD-BIRTH EASY

The time has come at last when the terrible agony incident to this very critical pariod in a woman's life can be avoided. A distinguished physician, who passed the greatest portion of his life (serty-four years) in this branch of practice, left to child bearing woman this price-less legacy and life saving appliance, "THE MOTHERS' FRIEND." and today there are thousands of the best women in our land who, having used this wonderful remady before confinement, rise up and call his name blessed.

We receive letters from every section of the country thanking us for placing this preparation in the reach of sufering woman. One lady from North Carolina writes us that she would like to thank the proprietors on her knees for bringing it to her notice, as in a previous confinement she had two doctors, and they were compelled to use chloroform, instruments, etc., and she suffered almost death; but this time she used "MOTHER'S FRIEND," and her labor was short, quick and almost like magic. Now, why should a woman suffer when she can avoid it? We can prove all we claim by living witnesses, and anyone interested can call or have their nusbands do so at our office, and see the original letters, which we cannot publish.

lish certificates, but it is a most wonderful lini-ment to be used after the first two or three months. Send for our treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free, which gives all particulars. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO...

## C. G. GROSSE.

FASHIONABLE MERCEANT TAILOR

The many patrons of Mr. Grosse will be gratified to learn that he has just received one of the finest and most varied stocks of Marchant

ALL THE LATEST STYLES

Are juctuded in this stock and under Mr. Grosse's illful supervision, with a corp of experience essistants, all orders will be executed promptly and in the best style. At the old stand,

No. 30 Whitehall Street. IRON CLAD NOTES.

EFFITH MORTGAGE CLAUSE, AND WALVING TO all homestead rights and exemptions, and the garnishment of wages. PRONOUNCED BEST NOTE in existence, sent postpaid 100 in a book upon re-scipt of sixty cents, or a book of 50 notes upon receipt of thirty-dwe cents. Address THE CONSTITUTION,

## LOANS.

THE GEORGIA LOAN AND TRUST CO. Any amount of money to lend on real estate in Atlanta, or Fulton, or DeKalb counties. eKalb counties.

8. BARNETT, Atty.,

154/South Broad.

MONEY TO LOAN. TOANS ON LIFE, ENDOWMENT AND TON tine insurance policies, same purchased. Address enclosing stamp for reply "Insurance," box 148, P. O. Atlanta, Eq.

N. R. FOWLER .....AUCTIONEER Administrator's Sale,

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE COURT DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE COURT of ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the countbouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in September, 1885, the following described property, to-wit:

Six suburban lots in the town of Bellwood, all ro nting on the east side of Jackson street.

No. 1, 60x100 feet, having thereon a three room weatherboarded house, painted and plastered.

No. 2, 50x100 feet, vacant.

Nos. 3 and 4, 52x120 feet each, and having thereon each a two 100m house, No. 6 being an the corner of Thomas street. Said lots being known as lots "E." "H" and "I," according to Gooper's map of Bellwood, being a part of land lot No. 112, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Soid as the property of Henry C. Martin, late of said county, deceased, for distribution. Terms cash.

Administrator.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING JUST COMPLETED MY CONTRACT If for the foundation of Georgia's capitol, which has been appoved and accepted by the capitol commissioners, I respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that I am still in the stone business. of the public to the fact that I am still in the stone business.

Lam prepared to do all kinds of rubble stone work, range work, or finish and build abuttments, walls for bridges, lete.

I can furnish concrete or macadam from the crusher, or at the crusher.

I will do any of the above described work on short notice and living prices.

I have on hand about 1,500 yards of fine screenings in the form of gravel, suitable for front yard walks, wagon ways or sidewalks.

I also have on hand 10,000 yards of rubble stone of all sizts, for sale either at the quarry or to be delivered. delivered.

Parties wanting any of the above articles, can make a good bargain by calling on me.

M. R. MAHER.

No. 11 Mitchell St.

SUMMER RESORTS

THE KENSINGTON. SaratogaSprings In the finest and most healthy location on Union Avenue, overlooking Congress Park, with an addition of 100 rooms, billiard room, children's play room, and new dining room. Opens June 13. JAMES H. RODEKES, owner and proprietor, also proprietor Coleman House, New York, and Eric Railway Dining Hall, Hornellaville, New York.

## THE GREAT ANNISTON INN

One of the Finest, Most Complete in all its Appointments, The Most Home-

like, the Best in the World, Is Open to The Public.

THIS INN HAS BREN BUILT IN ONE of the healthlest and most charming locations in the south, commanding the most heautiful scenery, the purest air, the healthlest water and the most designatful climate in the world; built one thousand leet above the guif on an elevation on which the shady Mountsin valley centres from every point, giving it the coolest summer breezes. Making it one of the Most Delightful

Summer Places on the Continent.

Continent.

This Inn supplies a long felt want to the people of the south. Within a few hours' travel of New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, Monigomery, Selma, Eufarda, Columbus, Macon. Atlanta, Rome, Chattanoosa and Knoxville. This Inn should commend itself to the commercial traveller, the business man, the overworked, the nervous, weary and broken down invalid as a place of comfort and rest, where the system will be built up, the nerves soothed and quited; within easy distance of their homes, to which they can, on emergency, quickly return, avoiding heat, dust, fatigue and expense of summer travel to the north and west.

The table is supplied with everything the markets afford, the cooking and service is the vary best. The rooms are large, bright and elegantly furnished and ventilated, while every modern comfort and convenience has been provided for guests.

Nowhere else has so much been done to provide for the comfort of guests. Summer mileage rates; stop over and palace car tickets, etc., on sale in all southern cities.

RATES FROM \$35.00 PER MONTH. Prices govsouthern cities.

RATES FROM \$35.00 PER MONTH. Prices governed by location of room.

For rooms apply in advance to
H. HARDELL.

Manager.

# Tax Collectors.

We make a specialty of printing STATE AND COUNTY TAX COLLECTORS RECEIPT BOOKS,

Send for samples and prices. THE CONSTITUTION.

# Partnership Notice

Mr. F. M. Akers, late with Messrs, Wyly & Greene, was admitted as a partner in our firm, to date from August 20th, 1885. A. McD. WILSON & CO.

## Picture Frames MADE TO ORDER.

OUR STOCK OF MOULDINGS IS NOW COM-plete, and we are prepared to make Frames of every description at prices that will anshealsh the natives. Be sure to see us before placing orders. E. A. HORNE & CO

19 KYMBALL HOUSE. ATLANTA BRIDGE WORKS

GRANT WILKINS, Civil Engineer and Contracting Agent.

BRIDGES, ROOFS AND TURN-TABLES Iron Work for Buildings, Jails, Etc. Substructures and Foundations a Specialty.

Specifications, Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application.

# A. P. TRIPOD

Painters' Supplies,

Window Glass, Lubricating Oils, Etc. 13 BROAD ST.

SUMMER TRIPS.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST reute to the northeast, is via the Bee Line, and it is the only line running sleeping cars from Cincinnati to Boston and into the city of New York, without ferringe or transfer. No extra charge on the Limited Expres, the fastest train in America, or for tickets via Niagars Falis or by Hudson river steamer from Alban; to New York. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address J. E. Reeves, General Southern agent, Cincinnati, O. aug20,1y

Diamond Hams. S.DAVIS, Jr.'s, BRAND, Cincinnati. From Report to State Department on American Hog Products ]

Hog Froducts 1

11 HAD THE PLEASURE OF GOING THROUGH
1 the establishment of 8. Davis, Jr. & Co., Clincinnai, and of seeing the care and experiness with which the hams were haudled, until they were sacked ready for export, and as this house may le said to represent Ham curing in the Inited Sates, it appears to me that no hams in the world can surpass the American for purity, clean lines, and flavor."

The Stone Mountain Granite and Kailway
Company

The Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Uompany
Haverecently added all of the necessary machinery and are now making a specialty of mausolemms, monuments, tombs, coping and all descriptions of cemetery work. Work guaranteed, equal to any procured elsewhere, and at prices which will prove satisfactory to purchasers. Parties contexplating erecting monuments are requested to corfer with us and we will submit designs from which they can select one approximating in cost the amount they wish to expend. We confidently refer to the Kimball House Co., Constitution Publishing Co., O. E. Fuller, H. G. Kuhrt, or to other contracts executed by us as an evidence of the skill of our workmen.

BUILDING AND BRIDGE STONES. MAUSALEUMS, MONUMENTS, TORBS. ETC., PAVING AND CURBING STONES.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS. Estinates promptly made from plans and speci-cations. Address . A ALEXANDER, PRESIDENT,

ATLANTA, GA.

F. HUMMEL, Agent, Stone Mountain Old papers for wrapping paper at constitution office at 25 cents a SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

\_OF THE\_

## PENN MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company

-OF-PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Furnished the Governor of the State of Georgia as required by the act of the General As-sembly, approved October 3, 1879.

30, 1885. Samuel C. Hughes, President, Henry C. Brown, Secretary.

## A MUTUAL COMPANY

862,608 79 2.317.439 64 10aned).
4. Stocks and bonds as follows:
50,000 United States registered 4 per
cent consols of 1997...
106,000 Penna R R Gen'l mortgage 6
per cent registered bonds...
100,000 Penna R R first mortg'ge 5 per
cent registered Navy yard
bonds...... 100,150 00

100.000 PRR&PWBRR 4 per cent cent Sterling coupon bonds... 100,000 North Penna R R 7 per cent coupon bonds

50,000 Stony Creek R R 7 per cent
coupon bonds, North Penn
guaiantee

100,000 Delaware & Bound Brook R
R 7 per cent coupon bonds.

50,000 Philadelphia & Reading R R

7 per cebt mortgage registered
bonds, 1911
91,000 Phemix Iron Co 7 per cent
mortg'ge coupon bonds, guaranteed
61,000 Susquehauna Canal priority 6
per cent coupon bonds, guarsnteed 50,000 Lehigh Valley R R 6 per cent 

gage 6 per cent coupon gold bonds.

100 cc0 Minnespolis & St Louis R R first mortgage 7 per cent gold coupon bonds.

50.00 Minnespolis & Duluth R R 7 per cent first mortgage gold coupon bonds, guaranteed by Minn & St Louis R R Co.

100,00 Terre Haute & Logausport R (Ind) 6 per cent mortgage coupon bonds, T H & Indianapolis R R guarantee.

5,00 Masonic 5 per cent registered redemption loan, Philada.

50,00 Union League, Philada.

50,00 Union League, Philada.

50,00 League, Pailadelphia, 5 per cent mortgage coupon bonds. 

30,000 St Louis. Mo., 6 per cent coupon bonds
168,600 St Joseph. Mo., 4 per cent coupon bonds
100,000 St Joseph. Mo., 6 per cent coupon funding bonds
100,000 St Joseph. Mo., 6 per cent coupon funding bonds
1003.
56,000 Jackson county. Mo., 8 per cent coupon bonds
8,600 Kansas City. Kan, 10 per c'nt coupon bonds
42,600 Leavenworth. Kan, 1 per cent coupon fold bonds
32,500 Leavenworth. Kan, 4 per cent coupon rel'd bonds
59,000 Harrisburg 6 per cent coupon water bonds
75,000 Salem. N. J., 5 per cent registered water bonds

10,000 Louisville, Ky, Water Co 6 per 

75,000 Burlington, lows, 6 per cent 

Showing Condition of the Company on June

. I.-CAPITAL

103,000 00 97,000 00 25,000 00 105,000 00 99,750 00 49,000 00 100,000 00

91,000 00 100,000 00 105,000 00 61,780 00

96,750 00

71,410 00

101,500 00

45,000 Q

102,833 75

51,562 54

50,000 00

45,000 00

46,350 00

4.100 00

27,733 75

36,080 00

40,500 00

40,000 00

43,500 00

£48,600 00

25,030 00

86,050 00

95,000 00

57,120 00

8,934 00

29,925 50

23,722 00

50,150 00

76,875 00

1,425 00

50,000 00

23,100 00

97,312 50

40,000 00

18,750 00

40,200 00

16,100 00 32,100 90

ton R R 6 per cent coupon bonds...

70,000 Cincinnati. Hamilton & Indianapolis first morte'ge 7 per cent coupon bonds, guarant'd by Clin Ham & Dayton R R Co.

100,000 Bavton & Michigan R R Con.

5 per cent moregage coupon bonds, guaranteed by Clin'ti Ham & Dayton R R Co...

100,000 lilinois & St Louis R R & Coal Co. 8 per cent coupon bonds...

100,000 Venice & Carondelet R'way 6 per cent first morte'ge coup'n bonds, Illinois & St Louis R R guarantee...

venice & Carondelet R way fepr cent first mortgage cou-pon bonds, Illinois & St Louis R R quarautee... Jacksonville South Easton (Ills) R'way Co. gener'l mort-gage 6 per cent coupon gold bonds...

45,000 Xenia City, O., 5½ per cent coupon bonds
4,000 Xenia City, O., 5½ per cent coupon bonds
27,000 Xenia City, O., 5 per c't coupon bonds 

75,000 Salem, N J, 5 per cent registered water bonds
160,000 Jamestown, N Y, Water Supply Co first mortgage 6 per c't coupon bonds
50,000 Jamestown, N Y, Gas Co first mortgage 6 per cent coupon bonds
82,000 Chillicothe, O, Gas & Water Co first mortgage 5 per cent coupon bonds
1,500 Chillicothe, O, Gas & Water Co first mortgage 5 per cent coupon bonds
50,000 Hamilton & Rossville, Ohio, 6 per cent coupon bonds
50,000 Hamilton & Rossville, Ohio, 6 per cent coupon bonds
12,000 Mt Vernon, O, 6 per cent coupon waterworks bonds

250 Shares Delaware Mutual Safety insurance company stock...
200 Shares Commercial Bank stock (Philadelphia).
100 Shares Western National bank stock, Philadelphia.
100 Shares Gorn Exchange National bank stock, Philadelphia.
70 Shares Bank of North America stock, Philadelphia.
50 Shares Girard National bank stock, Philadelphia.
50 Shares Girard National bank stock, Philadelphia.
50 Shares Mechanics' bank stock, St. Louis, Mo.
100,000 Cieweland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis raliroad, general mortgage 6 per cent bonds.
40,000 Lincoln, Neb., 6 per cent water bonds.

100,600 New York. Philadelphis and Norfolk railroad first mortgage gold 6 per cent bonds... 25,000 Atchison, Kas., 4 per cent re-funding bonds... 40,000 DeKalb.county, Mo., 6 per cent bonds... 16,100 City of Independence, Kas., 7
per cent bonds.
32,100 Tirp. Independence, Kas., 7
per cent bonds.
50,000 New York, Lackswanns and

80,000 Ravenna, O., 5 per cent bonds. No. 6. Debts for premiums, less 20 per cent, say...

No. 7. Interest due and accrued not included in market value, say...

No. 8. Am'nt loaned on collaterals.

150,000 00 56,000 NO 453,597 48 No. 9. Premiums, notes and loans on No. 10. Bills receivable for Prems & 648,808 7 31,296 51 III.-LIABILITIES

96,625 00

\$10.047.753 00 

\$10,017,753 60 IV-INCOME. \$1,064,066 78 V-EXPENDITURES. 1. Amount paid during the six mouths for losses and claims. Sail, 225 00 cles, etc., etc. Sail for dividends surrendered, policies, etc., etc. Sail for dividends surrendered, policies, etc., etc. Sail for separations including fees and commissions to agents, officers and clerks' salaries, legal expenses, medical fees, advertiging, etc. Sail fees, advertiging, et

Total expenditures paid .... ...5736,296 01

VI-LARGEST RISK.
Greatest amount insured in any one PHILADELPHIA, PA., August, 1885. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, City of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia Henry C. Brown, Secretary, appointed for the purpose, having been duly sworn, makes ath that the above statement subscribed by him is true, according to his best knowledge and belief, HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary, Subscribed and sworn to before me by Henry C. Brown, Secretary, this fifth day of August, A. D. 1885.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and affixed my official seal this 5th day of August.

A. D. 1885.

Commissioner of Deeds for Georgia.

Resident at Philadelphia, Peun.; No. 623 Wal-

State of Georgia, County of Fulton—Personally appeared before the undersigned, John B. Roberts, who, being duly sworn, says he is the chief officer or agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Ismusance Company, residing in said State, and that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2th day of August, 1885.

[Copy.]

Notary Public.

We carry a stock of about 1,000 Hard-Wood Mantels of about 65 patterns and size in price from 810 upward. Designs and estimates submitted. Mantels The Robt. Mitchel Furniture Co., CIN CIN DATE

Send your orders for Bill Heads and Statements to the Constitution Job Office, and the work will be executed at once, and in a manner that will please you."

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or CN AND AFTER SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1886, PAR Osenger trains on these roads will run as follows GOING FROM ATLANTA.

Lv. Atlanta D No 52 Ar. Thomaston D E S.... Gerrolton D E S.... Macon D..... Augusta D No. 17.... Sayannah D seksonville...
Perry D E S No 21.
Fort Gaines D E S No 27.
Blakeley D E S No 25.
Albany D No 25.
Eufaula D No 1.
Columbus D No. 5.
Montgomery D, No. 1. Lv. Atlanta D No 2 .... Ar. Thomaston D E S... "Carrollton..... 7:30 p m Perry D E S No 23.
Fort Gainer .11:55 p m 7:40 p m Ly. Atlanta D No 54. 11:13 p m | Magosta | Augusta | Savannah D | Jacksonville D | Jacksonville D | Fort Gaines D E S No 27 | Fort Gaines D E S No 25 | Albany D No 25 | Enfanta D No 1 | Columbus D No 5 | 6:30 a m 12 noon 12:25 p m 5:08 p m Columbus D No 5 .... Montgomery D No 1.

Sleeping cars on No 54, Atlanta to Savannah; through sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to Jacksonville via Albany and Waycross. Passengers for Wrightsyille, Louisville and Sylvania, Ga. take train No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close connection at Albany with trains of S F & W By for southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train No 2 connects at Albany with B & W R R. Trains S and 54 connect at Savannah with S F & W R'y in all Florida points. COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA. COMING TOWARDS ATLAN
Jacksonville vis Saysunsh D.
Jacksonville vis Albany.
Savsunsh D No 51
Albany D No 26
Blakeley D E S No 25.
Fort Galnes D E S No 25.
Perry D E S No 22.
Eufaula D No 2
Columbus D No 6
Montgomery D No 2
Augusta D No 18
Macon D No 51.
Thomstop 5:00 a m 10:10 p m Atlanta D 8:45 p m

100,000 00 75,000 00 70,000 00 Jacksonville via Savannah Jacksonville via Albany Savannah D No ts Albany Blakeley Fort Gaines 70,500 00 100,000 00 19,000 00 17,960 00 Ar. Atlanta D No 58 6,250 00 Ly. Jacksonville via Savannah D....
" Jacksonville via Albana D..... 11,035 25 7:20 pm 6,862 50 4:10 a m 5.000 00 10,168 00 2,000 00 4,950 50 ...12:40 p 98,500 00

HE CONSTITUTION ENTS FOR TODAY, AUGUST 81 188

### LEGISLATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M. SEBALL-COLUMBUS VS ATLANTA, 3:30 P. M

THROUGH THE CITY. Bidewalk Paragraphs Picked Up All Over

Mr. G. O. Siewers, on Decatur street, shot the end of his little finger off Saturday. He was leading his pistor, when it went off. was loading his pistoi, when it went off.

About midnight Saturday night William Wirt Clayton, infant son of Mr. Thomas A. and Mrs. Corinne Clayton, ten months old, died after long sickness. Many friends extend their sympathies to the afflicted parents. The funeral will occur at 91 Windsor street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Saturday afternoon, late, a drayman came very near running over a gentleman on Ma-rietta street. Patrolman Abbott arrested the drayman, but failed to secure the gentleman's name. He now requests the gentleman to appear at police court this morning as a wit-ref.

A scrious difficulty occurred at a disreputa-hie house, number 13 Collins street, kept by B anche Hill, last night. Some white men tried to enter the house and were refused at the door, when one of them struck Blanche Hill over the head with a pistol, making an ugly and bad wound. No arrests.

## HINRY PHILLIPS DEAD,

Beault of An Attempt At Suicide Made Five Weeks Ago.

Yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, Henry Phillips died at the home of his mother, at the Fulton county spinning mill. Phillips was a young man about twenty years the Fulton county spinning mill. Phillips was a young man about twenty years old, who five weeks ago tonight shot himself on the verandah of the Tremont house, on Marietta street. At the time he made the attempt on his life, Phillips was under the influence of liquor, but it is said that a disappointment in a love affair caused the desperate deed. He lay at the Tremont house a week, and then was taken home Every affort was made to save the life of the young man, but from the first it was seen to be a hopeless case.

man, but from the first it was seen to be a hopeless case.

A post mortem examination discovered the pistol ball in his left kidney. Phillips suffered fearfully and death was a relief to him. His remains will be taken to Covington, his ion mer home, for interment.

A SEWER GIVES WAY.

The Henry Rain Yesterday Causes Considerable Damage in the City. The heaviest and hardest rain of the year

The beaviest and hardest rain of the year fell in Atlanta yesterday.

By measurment it amounted to five inches. The rain began late Saturday afternoon, and continued until about midnight when it stopped until nearly daylight. From nine until eleven o'clock Saturday night it poured down, but after cloven the rain was slow, cool and penetrating. When day dawned yesterday the rain was again falling, and with short intermission continued to fail until late yesterday afternoon. About two o'clock it came down in torrents, the streets were flooded, sewers and gutters were filled and the small streams were overflowed. The dirt and filth were washed from the streets and in some instances the water plowed its way through the sidewalks and atreets.

Considerable damage was caused by the Considerable damage was caused by the heavy rain. In some places lots were considerably injured. Newly graded streets were ruined and sewers gave way. The greatest damage done however, was on Decatur street near Calhoun street. At that point the Calhoun street sewer and the new sewer on Decatur street form a junction. The new sewer has not been completed and the water from the two sewers so great that a rupture in was so great that a rupture in one was caused. When the sewer gave way, the dirt sank down, and with the dirt went the Belgian block for nearly a square. The damage at this place will amount to probably three hundred dollars.

FOURD DEAD IN HIS BUGGY. Jerome Bearse Leaves the City For His Home-Dies on the Way. Jerome Bearse, a well known local politi

cian, was found dead in his buggy near his home late Saturday night.

Mr. Bearse's residence is located about three miles north of Atlanta. He was in town on Saturday, and late in the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Jack Smith, started home. Mr. Bearse had been in the habit of coming into the city every day, and usually rode in a buggy. He and Mr. Jack Smith lived near each other, and very frequently Mr. Bearse would pick Mr. Smith up and carry him home. This was the case on Saturday afternoon. As the gentlemen drove out Peachtree they talked of the events of the day. Mr. Bearse appeared to be as well and harpy as ever, and when Mr. Smith got out of the buggy in front of his home and bade Mr. Bearse good bye, he had no idea that he would never see him alive again.

After dropping Mr. Smith, Mr. Bearse drove on towards home. It was then dark and the rain was falling. About 8 o'clock

drove on towards home. It was then dark and the rain was falling. About 8 o'clock Mr. Bearse's hotse and buggy were found standing near the stable and the party who discovered them went up to the buggy and was surprised to find Mr. Bearse sitting in the bottom of the body. He was in an upright position with his head slightly thrown back. His hat was gone. He held the lines tightly in his hand and the first impression made upon the party who discovered the outfit was that Mr. Bearse had just driven up. After waiting a few minutes, however, and observing that Mr. Bearse did not move, the party went up to the buggy and was greatly surprised to find a few minutes, however, and observing that Mr. Bearse did not move, the party went up to the buggy and was greatly surprised to find Mr. Bearse in an unconscious condition. The slarm was quickly given and the gentleman was removed to his house. Messengers were hurriedly dispatched for physicians, and Dr. Walker responded, but Mr. Bearse was dead when he arrived. His death was extremely sudden and without any apparent cause.

Yesterday morning Coroner Haynes held an inquest, and the evidence adduced caused a verdict of death from heart disease.

Mr. Bearse was about forty-eight years of age. He was an industrious man and had a large number of friends. Mr. Bearse was quite a power in local politics and has frequently been delegate to congressional conventions.

THE Augusta Chronicle says: Mr. Julius

Brown has a genius for entertaining as well as

for the law. His house in Atlanta, designed by himself, is a model of elegance and comfort. It is also the repository of many valuable art and lit-trary treasures. Mr. Brown is the noble evolution of Atlanta's best civilization, which does not dis-dain money, but puts is into the highest use. Ar the Kimball: W A Laurence, S Englander, W. B. Higgins, New York; B F Armstrong, Alabama; W C Mandevette, Chicago; R E Downs, Baltimore; W C Lockhart, Dayton, Ala; Edgar McKinney, Chattanooga; Ed Schafer, Toccoa; C McKinney, Chattanooga; Ed Schafer, Toccoa; M Pfeifer, Cincinnati; J Locke, New Orleans W A Hawkins, Miss Lena Haynes, Americus, Ga L. G Fairbanks, W M Scandiand, Thos H; Smith Cincinnati; W L Slaughter, Va; A S J Gardner A H Brouson, New York; E W Beleuch, N. Y M J Freebrey, Cincinnati; Miss M A Calla, Tuest segee, Ala; Hugh H Colquitt, Ga; T C McLendon J S Sims, E TV & G B R; Frank Fox and wife Cincinnati; H B Adams, Ga; J B Platt, Columbia, S C; Alma Hall, Philadelphia; F H Scribner, N Y, John Hedges, Fernandins, Fla; T N Msthews Thomaston, Ga; C B Durby, J M B C Co J M Nagle, Chattanooga, Tenn; Mr and Mrs Ett sarker, Gadsden, Ala; Jos Loganstein, Savannah D Hoffman, Philadelphia; Geo L Holmes, Charles ton; J W Turner, Rome, Ga; N R Hawkins, Americus; W Dodman, Jas Steele, N Y; W F Baird, C S Lee, Ala; Sam Aub, Cincinnati, O.

The best is always the cheapest. In nothing is this more manifest than in medicines. Cheap imitations may be offered, but they all do no good. The only medicine which re rheumatism is St. Jacobs Oil.

BOND AND STOCK BROKES

Established 1860.

wit:
Sacres of land off of land lot No. 134, 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, bounded north by M. Comnally, south by J. F. Leak, west by the A and W. P. R. R. and east by the Central R. R.; as the property of Dr. J. J. Knott for state and county tax for year 1881 and 1888,

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gar-riell street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoin-ing the property of Deloach and Hewitt, part of land to No. 49, 14th district of Fal ton countys Ga., containing our 159 feet, more or Levis, as the property of Matthe Hewitt, for 151 and county tax for the year 1834.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Washington and Love streets, in the second ward of Atlanta adjoining the property of Kusan part

ty isx for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on George street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of DeLoach and Cassy, part of land lot Ko. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia,

resistant of strict of reliance county, Georgia, Containing % acre, more or less; as the property of ani Spann, colored, for state and county tax for he year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Marksham street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Keller and Hines, part of Lind tot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 30x100 feet more or less. As the property of Armstead Mell, colored, for state and county tax for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place a lot on an alley in the 5 ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Key and Winship, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing % acre more or less. As the property of Tilda McLendou, colored, for state and county tax for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Dovers alley, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Clark and Henry West, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing % acre more or less. As the property of John scott. colored, for state and county tax for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Walker 1883.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Walker 1883.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Walker 1883.

the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Walker street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of DeFoor and Crawford, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x160 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. Pleasant Balley. colored, for state and county tax for the year 1883.

\*\*Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Wheat treet, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Norcross and Williams, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 52x116 feet, more or less; as the property of Mrs. 1883.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Markham street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Louis Paillam's estate and others, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Failton county, Ga., containing 39x130 feet, more or less; as the property of Allen Franier, colored, for state and county tax for the year 1883.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Boulevard and Harris street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Jaker and Kelly, part of land lot No. 64, 14th district of Failton county, Ga., containing 49x109 feet, more or less; as the property of Land lot No. 65, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga. containing 49x109 feet more or less; as the property of Martin and James, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 36 acre, more or less; as the property of lasae Williams, colored, for state and county tax for the year 1883.

L. P. THOMAS, Shariff.

	Western railway 5 per cent construction bonds 96,623 03	
	Midland ratifood 6 per cent bonds	I
	6. Debts for premiums, less 20 per cent, say. 159,000 00 159,000 00 150,000 0	1
	etc	1
	10. Bills receivable for Prems & 31,296 51	
	Total sasets	
	Losses relisted 5 5,000 co Losses unadjusted nd adjusted, but	
	All other Habili- les, except reinau- nuce reserve, tay 165,000 00	
	Reinsurance re- erve, American by per cent, say	
	IV—INCOME. Fremium income	
	V-EXPENDITURES. \$1,064,066 78  Amount paid during the six months	
	for losses and claims	ı
	Total miscellaneous expenditures, including fees and commissions to agents, officers and clerks' salaries, ligal expenses, medical fees, advertising, etc. 173,865 71	ı
	Total expenditures paid	
	restest amount insured in any one \$20,000 og  PHILADELPHIA, PA., August, 1885.	3
	City of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia	ı
	Henry C. Brown, Secretary, appointed for the purpose, baving been duly sworn, makes outh that the above statement subscribed by him is true, according to his best knowledge and belief.  HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary, Subscribed and sworn to before me by Henry C. Subscribed and sworn to before me by Henry C.	Į
- 8	TOWN, Decretary, this men day or magnes, a. D.	Ĭ
	In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and affixed my official seal this 5th day of August, D. 1885.  Commissioner of Decds for Georgia.  Resident at Philadelphia, Penn.; No. 623 Wal-	
	Btate of Georgia, County of Fulton—Personally ppeared before the undersigned, John B. Roberts, the being duly sworm, says he is the chief officer	
	State of Georgia, County of Fulion—Personally ppeared before the undersigned, John B. Roberts, the being duly sworn, says he is the chief officer or seen tof the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurnce Company, residing in said State, and that he foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th lay of August, 1885.  [Copy.]	
3	J. B. ROBERTS, Agent. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th lay of August, 1685. H. F. LEAK, Notary Public	l
ľ	We carry stock	I
ı	We carry a stock of about 1,000 Hard-Wood Mantels of about 65 patterns and sizes in price from 810	l
ı	and estimates	l
ı	Vantels The Root, Mitchell Furniture Co.,	l
	CINCINDATE	ı
	Send your orders for Bill Heads and Statements to the Constitution Job Office, and the work will be ex-	
B	ecuted at once, and in a manner that will please you.	8
1	Central, Southwestern & Mont-	P
	gomery & Eufaula Railroads	l
۱	All trains of this system are run by Central or (30th Meridian time.)  BAVANNAH, Ga., July 23d, 1335.  On AND AFFER SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1385, PARA SERVICE TRAINS ON these roads will run as follows:	ŀ
H		١
-	Ar. Thomaston D E S	l
1	" Savannah D	I
	" Blakeley D E 8 No 25	I
-	GOING FROM ATLANTA.  Lv. Atlanta D No 52 6:30 a m Ar. Thomaston D E 8 11:35 a m Gerrolton D E 8 10:00 a m Macco D 10:00 a m Macco D 10:00 a m Augusta D No. 17 4:15 p2m Savannah D 4:45 p m Jacksenville 8:55 a m Perry D E 8 No 21 12:25 a m Perry D E 8 No 25 7:05 p m Blakeley D E 8 No 25 7:05 p m Blakeley D E 8 No 25 7:05 p m Chiant D E 10:00 a m Columbus D No. 5 2:47 p m Montgomery D, No. 1 7:66 p m Lv. Atlanta D No 2 3:40 p m Lv. Atlanta D No 2 3:40 p m Carrollton 7:50 p m	I
	" Augusta	I
	" Perry D E S No 23 9:50 p m	I
	Blakeley. Albany D No 3. 11:55 p m Eufaula. Columbus. Montgomery.	l
ı	Columbus	I
	" Augusta 6:30 a m " Savannah D 12 noon " Jseksonville D 12 noon " Perry D E S No 21 12:25 p m	I
	" Macon. 11:13 p m  " Augusta	Į
	"Columbus D No 5	I
	Sleeping cars on No 54. Atlants to Savannah; through sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to Jackson will e via Albany and Waycross. Passengers for Wrightsville, Louisville and Sylvania, Ga., take train No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close contection at Albany with trains of 8 F & W By for southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train No 2 connects at Albany with B & W R R. Train 82 and 54 connect at Bayannah with S F & W R'y locall Florida points.	
	nection at Albany with trains of SF& W RY 10t southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train No 2 connects at Albany with B & W R R. Train 82 sud 54 connect at Sayannah with SF& W R'y 10t	Į
	all Florida pourts.  COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA.	II
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	Ly Jacksonville via Savannah D	
0	Ly. Jacksonville via Savannah D. 7:20 pm  "Jacksonville via Albany."  "Savannah D No 51. 9:40 a m  "Albany D No 26. 12:40 pm  "Blakaley D E S No 25. 10:35 a m  "Fort Gaines D E S No 25. 10:35 a m  "Ferry D E S No 22. 3:30 pm  "Culumbus D No 6. 1:20 pm  "Montgomery D No 2. 10:30 a m  "Montgomery D No 2. 10:30 a m  "Augusta D No 15. 10:30 a m  "Macon D No 51. 10:30 a m  "Macon D No 51. 6:20 pm  "Thomaston	
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## THE CONSTITUTION

VENTS FOR TODAY, AUGUST 81 1885

LEGISLATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M. SEBALL-COLUMBUS VS ATLANTA, 3:30 P. M.

## THROUGH THE CITY.

dewalk Paragraphs Picked Up All Over

Mr. G. O. Stewers, on Decatur street, shot the end of his little finger off Saturday. He was loading his pistoi, when it went off. About midnight Saturday night William Wirt Clayton, infant son of Mr. Thomas A. and Mrs. Corinne Clayton, ten months old, died after long sickness. Many friends extend their sympathies to the afflicted parents. The funeral will occur at 91 Windsor street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Saturday afternoon, late, a drayman came very near running over a gentleman on Ma-rietts street. Patrolman Abbott arrested the drayman, but failed to secure the gentleman's name. He now requests the gentleman to appear at police court this morning as a wit-

Astrious difficulty occurred at a disreputable house, number 13 Collins street, kept by Banche Hill, last night. Some white men vied to enter the house and were refused at the door, when one of them strack Blanche Hill over the head with a pistol, making an ugly and bad wound. No arrests.

### HENRY PHILLIPS DEAD.

Besult of an Attempt At Suicide Made Five Weeks Ago. Yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, Henry phillips died at the home of his mother, at the Fulton county spinning mill. Phillips was a young man about twenty years old, who five weeks ago tonight shot himself on the verandah of the Tremont house, on Marietta street. At the time he made the attempt on his life, Phillips was under the influence of liguor, but it is

lips was under the influence of liquor, but it is said that a disappointment in a love affair caused the desperate deed. He lay at the Tremont house a week, and then was taken home Every effort was made to save the life of the young man, but from the first it was seen to be a hopeless case.

A post morten examination discovered the pistol ball in his left kidney. Phillips suffered fearfully and death was a relief to him. His remains will be taken to Covington, his tormer home, for interment.

### A SEWER GIVES WAY.

The Heavy Rain Yesterday Causes Considerable Damage in the City, The beaviest and hardest rain of the year

fell in Atlanta yesterday.

By measurment it amounted to five inches.
The rain began late Saturday atternoon,
and continued until about midnight when it stopped until nearly daylight. From nine until eleven o'clock Saturday night it poured down, but after eleven the ran was slow, cool and penetrating. When day dawned yesterday the rain was again falling, and with short intermission continued to fail until late yesterday afternoon. About two o'clock it came down in torrents, the streets were flooded, sawers and gutters were filed and the small streams were overflowed. The dirt and filth were washed from the streets and in some instances the water the streets and in some instances the water plowed its way through the sidewalks and

considerable damage was caused by the heavy rain. In some places lots were considerably injured. Newly graded streets were ruined and sewers gave way. The greatest damage done however, was on Decatur street near Cathoun street. At that point the Calhoun street sewer and the new sewer on Decatur street form a junction. The new sewer has not hear comand the new sewer on Decaturstreet form a junction. The new sewer has not been completed and the water from the two sewers was so great that a rupture in one was caused. When the sawer gave way, the dirt sank down, and with the dirt went the Belgian block for nearly a square. The damage at this place will a mount to probably three hundred dollars.

### FOUND DEAD IN HIS BUGGY.

Jerome Bearse Leaves the City For His Home-Dies on the Way. Jerome Bearse, a well known local politi-cian, was found dead in his buggy near his

home late Saturday night.

Mr. Bearse's residence is located about three miles north of Atlanta. He was in town on Saturday, and late in the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Jack Smith, started home. Mr. Bearse had been in the habit of coming into the city every day, and usually rode in a buggy. He and Mr. Jack Smith lived mear each other; and very frequently Mr. Bearse would pick Mr. Smith up and carry him home. This was the case on Saturday afternoon. As the gentlemen drove out Peachtree they talked of the events of the

Prachtree they talked of the events of the day. Mr. Bearse appeared to be as well and happy as ever, and when Mr. Smith got out of the buggy in front of his home and bade Mr. Bearse good bye, he had no idea that he would never see him alive again.

After dropping Mr. Smith, Mr. Bearse drove on towards home. It was then dark and the rain was falling. About 8 o'clock Mr. Bearse's horse and buggy were found standing near the stable and the party who discovered them went up to the buggy and was surprised to find Mr. Bearse sitting in the bottom of the to find Mr. Bearse sitting in the bottom of the body. He was in an upright position with his head slightly thrown back. His hat was gone. He held the lines tightly in his hand and the first impression made upon the party who discovered the outfit was that Mr. Bearse had just driven up. After waiting a few minutes, however, and observing that Mr. Bearse did not move, the party went up to the buggy and was greatly surprised to find tree in an unconscious condition. The was removed to his house. Messengers were hurriedly dispatched for physicians, and Dr. Walker responded, but Mr. Bearse was dead when he arrived. His death was cartemely sudden and without any apparent cause.

Yesterday morning Coroner Haynes held an inquest, and the evidence adduced caused a verdict of death from heart disease. Mr. Bearse was about forty-eight years of age. He was an industrious man and had a large number of friends. Mr. Bearse was quite a power in local politics and has frequently

### been delegate to congressional conventions. PERSONAL.

Ter Augusta Chronicle says: Mr. Julius L Brown has a genius for entertaining as well as for the law. His house in Atlanta, designed by himself, is a model of elegance and comfort. It is also the repository of many valuable art and littrary treasures. Mr. Brown is the noble evolution of Atlanta's best civilization, which does not dis-dain money, but puts it into the highest use.

At the Kimball: W A Laurence, S Enginder, W. B. Higgins, New York; B F Armstrong Alabama; W C Mandevette, Chicago; R E Downs, Baltimore; W.C. Lockhart, Dayton, Ala; Edgar McKinney, Chattanooga; Ed Schaler, Toccoa; C. M. Picifer, Cincinnati; J. Locke, New Orleans; W. Picifer, Cincinnati; J. Locke, New Orleans; W. Hawkins, Miss. Lena Haynes, Americus, Ga; L. G. Fairbanks, W. M. Scandland, Thos. H.; Smith, Undernati; W.L. Slaughter, Va; A. B. J. Gardner, A. H. Brobson, New York; E. W. Beleuch, N. Y.; M. J. Freebrev, Cincinnati; Miss. M. A. Calla, Tues, J. Freebrev, Cincinnati; Miss. M. A. Calla, Tues, J. Freebrev, Cincinnati; Miss. M. A. Calla, Tues, J. Stims, E. T. V. & G. R. E.; Frank Fox and wife Cincinnati; H. B. Adams, Ga; J. B. Platt, Columbia, S.C.; Alma Hall, Philadelphia; F. H. Scribner, N. Y.; John Hedges, Fernandins, Fla: T. N. Mathews, Thomaston, Ga; C. B. Durby, J. M. B. C. Co; C. M. Nagle, Chattanooga, Tenn; Mr. and Mrs. Etta, B. Hoffman, Philadelphia; Geo L. Hollmes, Charleston; J. W. Turner, Rome, Ga; N. R. Hawkins, Americus; W. Dodman, Jas. Steele, N. Y; W. F. Baird, C. S. Lee, Ala; Sam Aub, Cincinnati, O. imore; WC Lockbart, Dayton, Ala; Edga

The best is always the cheapest. In nothing is this more manifest than in medicines. Cheap imitations may be offered, but they all do no good. The only medicine which are rheumatism is St. Jacobs Oil.

## GEORGIA'S OPPORTUNITY

WILL THE EMPIRE STATE EXHIBIT HBR RESOURCES

An Interesting Interview with Special Commission

Mew hirter of the North, Central and South

American Exposition, Who Details the

Magnitude of the Enterprise, Etc.

A CONSTITUTION reporter met Mr. Louis B. McWhirter, special commissioner for the scuthern states of the North, Central and South American exposition, to be opened November 10, and elicited the following facts in which our manufacturers particularly are interested. Mr. McWhirter is now in Atlanta for the purpose of getting the governor o appoint a state commissioner o whom the exposition management will pay \$2,000 cash to assist in making a creditable exhibit of Georgia's resources; he also hopes to induce the merchants and manufacturers of our city to make a collective exhibit.

"What is the object of holding another exposition in New Orleans this fall?" the re-

position in New Orleans this fall?" the reporter inquired.

"The one last year, known as the cotton centennial, had no opportunity to make itself felt throughout the country," Mr. McWhirter replied; "the buildings were not completed until the 15th of February, and many state and private exhibits consequently could not be arranged until after that time. The sesson was an usually bad one, and the damaging reports growing out of the general delay kept thousands of people away.

This year everything is in readiness. The buildings, the largest in the world, are recovered, the grounds are completed, and a double-track steel railway is being rapidly built out Carondelet street, from Canal to the grounds. The leading object of the exposition is to develop more intimate trade relations with Central and South America and Mexico, and hence it is called the North, Central and South American exposition. We want to stimulate an exponent.

South American exposition. We want to stimulate an exchange of our surplus manufactures for their surplus raw materials. The imperative necessity for a movement of this nature has been evident to our large merchants and manufactures for some time. They see that as our surplus can't go to Asia or Europe, they must go to these southern countries."

"What amount of goods do these countries import and where do they buy them?"

They buy annually over \$700,000,000 of goods, and of this amount only \$126,000,000 comes from this country, while Europe furnishes the rest. The figures should be reversed, and will, if we strive for the trade as we should. We can't hope to secure this trade without drumming it. England, France, Germany and Spain have been doing this for a hundred years, and the result shows their success. The United States can no mere hope to sell these southern countries their supplies if we don't advertise our goods with them than Atlanta could expect to control the trade of Acworth if she never drummed that trade and Cincinnati, Nashville and Chattanooga did."

nati, Nashville and Chattanooga did."
"What assurance have you that these countries will come to the New Orleans exposi-

"They have all appointed commissioners and collected fine displays of their rescurces, which are already coming into the exposition buildings. Mexico has a magnificent exhibit already there. Honduras, the West Indies, Brazil, Gautemala, Costa Rica, Chili, Peru, the Argentine Republic and other governments will not only have exhibits there, but have appointed able men to invaligate our manufactured products, as shown at New Orleans. pointed able men to invasigate our manu-isctured products, as shown at New Orleans, and determine whether they can afford to buy their goods in future from us, or whether they will have to continue to go to Europe, which is four thousand miles further from them than we are. The South American commission did a great deal toward stirring these needle up."

those people up."

"Where does this exposition get the funds to conduct the affairs on so grand a scale?"

"The railroads and steamship companies touching at New Orleans have furnished them. Over \$500,000 has been raised. With \$175,000 of it the management has bought the plant of the cotton centennial that cost over \$2,000,00, the cotton centennial that cost over \$2,000,00, the remainder they are using in advertising and paying expenses of commissioners who are now in every civilized nation soliciting exhibits. The father of the enterprise may be said to be the Illinois Central road, which is by far the richest corporation of its kind in the country, having made last year over \$6,800,000 net profit. Mr. S. B. McConnice, the shrewdest business man in Louisiana, and general manager of this road is our president, so you can understand en what a solid basis we are."

"What assurance have you that the states

"What assurance have you that the states and foreign nations will exhibit?" "We already have twenty of the best state exhibits that were there last year, and know of a dozen more that are fast getting ready to come. England has asked for more space than the management care to give than the management care to give her, and the other principal foreign nations have secured space and are sending their exhibits in already. Over 40 per cent of the space assigned to individual exhibits is taken, and the northern manufacturers are coming in daily."

daily."
"What amount do you give to each state "What amount do you give to each state making an exhibit?"

"We give \$2,000 to every state that will make an exhibit, and this amount is payable to the commissioner appointed by the respective governors of the states. I had a conversation with Governor McDaniel today, who will appoint a commissioner to work up Georgia's interest in a day or two. The commissioner of agriculture has a good exhibit in his department, which with what can be bought with the \$2,000 we denate will make a creditable display for this state." will make a creditable display for this state.

Mr. Dock McOreary Buried. Rev. J. W. McCreary reached the city Saturday merning from the Indian territory in to the telegram informing himof the death of his son. The young gentleman it will be remembered died on Sunday night last. His family would not consent to the burial until the arrival of his father. The body was then turned over to Mr. Frank X. Blyly, the undertaker with Wyly & Taylor. He was informed that the body would have to be kept nearly a week, and instructed on embalming if necessary. Mr. Blyly, however, did not think embalming necessary, and undertook to preserve the body by a process known to himself only. In this he succeeded completely. On Saturday when Mr. McGreary reached home, the body was in an excellent state of preservation. The face was as even as when in life. The color was good. There were no splotches and the body gave no evidence of death nearly a week ago. The preservation was indeed most remarkable. will be remembered died on Sunday night last.

Sensible Advice on Cookery. A wide awake paper says: "A family fed on fried beefsteak, with the juice all solidified and the steak full of grease, and sodden potatoes and heavy bread, suffers not only in stomach, but in nerve and brain." Yes, and the family will have dyspepsia, debility and bad blood. Give them Brown's Iron Bitters and drive those diseases out. Mr. J. Hoehn, Delphos, Ohio, writes: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for impurity of blood, and am greatly benefitted."

### How Is it?

From the Saturday Mail. "Well," said a reporter, catching Mr. Brady on the fly, "how about your 10 ounce loaf now?" "Ten ounce," said Mr. Brady; "why, my loaf has weighed more than that for five years past. I have

been giving 11% ounces, and delivering it free."
"How about the 16 and 17 ounce business?" "Well, that is not as much as bakers in Atlanta have been giving for several years. For instance: I am selling thirty two loaves, 11% ounces each, for \$1. This gives 368 ounces of good, fresh bread, at 92 ounces for 25 cents—which is four ounce, swore than any baker in Atlanta has been giving. Sixteen ounce loaves would only give you. \$0 ounces for 25 cents, and 17 ounce loaves only 85 ounces. Thus you see I give more and deliver too."

SUMMER COMPLAINT cured and immediate ly relieved by Dufft's Purk Mair Whisky, Re-commended by leading Phylicians, Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

THE CHURCHES.

Ser mone by Hon. John D. Stewart, Dr. Eddy and Dr. Kendall.

First Baptist Charch.

A good congregation assembled at the morning service to hear Hon. J. D. Stewart, of Griffin. He preached an eminently practical and earnest sermon from the text, "What profiteth it a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul."

If the majority of mankind are to be judged by their menner of life, the philosophy of this world seems to be, what shall we cat, what shall we derink and wherewithal shall we be clothed. It was a part, and a great part, of Christ's mission on earth to reduct his idea and to impress upon us that the salvation of the soul, that which shall never die, is the matter of greatest interests, this world and the life hereafter. How shall we decide this question? Shall we heed the teachings of man's greatest friend, the God-man, and seek our soul's eternal welfare or, led on by the infatuations of this world, its triumphs, its ambitions, its princely estates and its temporal pleasures, shall we neglect the teachings of our master, expressed with such sententious force in our text; and for a brief season of worldy pleasure, give up a life of eternal joy hereafter, with Christ and His saved. Some idea of the soul's worth may be conceived when we reflect, that its salvation concerned the Father from the beginning of time; before man trod the earth, its Lord sad Master before the services and before the sun bathed the earth with his world before the sun bathed the earth with his world before the sun bathed the earth with his world before the sun bathed the earth with his world before the sun bathed the earth with his work of the sun bathed the earth with his work of the sun bathed the earth with his work of the sun bathed the earth with his work of the sun bathed the earth with his work of the sun bathed the earth with his work of the sun bathed the earth with his work of the sun bathed the earth with his work of the sun bathed the earth with his work of the sun bathed the earth with his worl flect, that its salvation concerned the Father from the beginning of time; before man trod the earth, its Lord and Master before the stars gemned the heavens, before the moon with her gentle light paled the deep darkness of night, and before the sun bathed the earth with his warm, life giving rays, the Father and the Son covenanted for the soul's redemption. Of such importance was our salvation to Him who made us, and who made all things else.

From man's standpoint this world is a great property. Its lotty mountains, its ever moving waters, its deep forests, its varied life, oh, how enxiously does man strive to gain dominion over all, to extend his power, and to leave his mighty impress on the shores of time. Our Father comes to us, and with gentle words and wooing spirit would make us realize that there is something in us implanted there by His own kingly touch, more

us realize that there is something in us implished there by His own kingly touch, more deserving our regard than all this and ten thousand added worlds; that if we could even grasp creation and add to our temporal possessions all things within the reach of mind and matter, and then lose our own soul, we would be profited nothing. And why; because this world satisfieth not: because we have no continuing stay here, because amid our greatest riumphs and our highest joys there is within us, that which ever reminds us of a something beyond, that we are here for a season only; a morning's shadow, at best of but a day's span, but obliterated by every passing cloudlet.

Where are now the associates of our childhood? Where are our parents? Our early

where are now the associates of our child-hood? Where are our parents? Our early teachers? The answer comes from yonder little grass covered mounds so often bathed with our tears. This lesson of itself is enough. Here and there, on our right and on our left, one by one, friends and kindred are dropping into the arms of death, and just here are we

Christians, in your individual lives, what

Christians, in your individual lives, what has been to you the value of your soul's salvation? When precious children have been taken from you and into your bosom comes the still small voice, "Peace, be still," when forebodings have gathered in thick gloom about you and again comes His gentle voice, "My grace is sufficient for thee," He sends a swift messenger in winged flight to bring words of gentle solace to sorrow gloom. It is the voice of the human soul that exclaims, "give me Jesus and nothing else." And then the terms of salvation areas simple. And then the terms of salvation are so simple. Repentance and faith. Deny thyself and fol-ow me. Oh, sinner hasten to accept him for low me. Oh, sinner hasten to accept him for there is a time we know not when a place we know not where, when his spirit shall take its eternal flight. Accept Him, and He will be with you through life, and as you descend into the cold, dark temb, His eternal arms will be around you, and finally, when time shall be no more, and the pale faced nations of the earth are gathered at the last call, you will hear His gentle voice: "Father, these are Mine. I have kept them through much sorrow and tribulation."

Congregational Church. Notwithstanding the inclement weather good audience greeted Dr. Eddy at "the Church

of the Redeemer." The sermon was upon the power and growth of the Christian life. The text Mark 4, 26 29. "And He said, so is the kingdom of God, as if man should cast seed upon the earth, and should sleep and rise night and day and the seed should spring up and grow, he knoweth not how. The earth beareth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the car, then the full corn in the ear. But the ear, then the full corn in the ear. But when the fruit is ripe straightway he putteth forth the sickle because the harvest is come." I do not purpose to speak this morning of the nature and conditions of vital except insidentally, but I shell deal morning of the nature and conditions of vital growth, except incidentally, but I shall dwell at some length on the silentness and secretness of growth in general and especially in the kingdom of God. I begin where the Master begins, with the forms of life in the vegetable hingdom. The very instance chosen by Him, is worthy of thoughtful study. The husbandkingdom. The very instance chosen by Him, is worthy of thoughtful study. The husbandman often wonders at the mystericus process by which the dead black earth into which he has cast the seed, is by insensible degree clothed in verdue. Not a sound announces the great work which nature is carrying on. Silently with genal power the sunbeams fall; silently the dewadescend; with a low music by which silence is pleased, the bright summer showers come down and water the furrows; in silence the seeds germinate; in silence the infinitude of green leaves peep through the brown mold; in silence the growth goes on from the blade to the ear, from the ear to the full corn in the ear, fill at last the wide goldon harvest nods to the reapers hand. Growth is slow and silent, destruction is often loud and sudden. The same law prevails in our human world. All things good and fruitful and lovely are like individual man "made in secret, and as it were curiously wrought and fashioned in the lowest parts of the earth." The development of the individual is the type of the progress of the race. Secretly does God sow the world with sages, prophets, heroes. Silently do they grow up to a glorious maturity. Secret growth of souls on this planet is wonderful. Think of it, a harvest of 1,400,000,000 souls is reaped every three years. Applying this law of growth to the kingdom of God, consider the historecal beginnings of that kingdom. Many hingdoms of this world, like that of Alexander or Napoleca, were founded by military force

ses. I have nothing to say against the somewhat noisy methods of certain evangelists. I wish God speed to all earnest efforts, but I have more confidence in the siefforts, but I have more confidence in the si-lent sgencies which are spontaneous, uniform and constant. The fountains of church life for example, are in the family. Saintly, parental influence is of immeasurably more importance to the salvation of the world than whole regi-ments of evangelists and cyclones of religious excitement. A church made up of consecrated households sending up to heaven the incense of daily paryer, and governed by the royal law of love and liberty, such a church is beautiful and rosy with the dawn of millenium. Therefore, O Christian's sow thou the seed; sow broadcast beside all waters, in all weathers, in all sea-sons, with an unwithdrawing hand, so, in God's good time, thou shalt see, "first, the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

Trinity Church.

Notwithstanding the rain a large congregation assembled at Trinity church.

Dr. Kendell's subject was, "The Scripture Teaching of an Over-ruling Providence." His text was taken after reading the exxxix Psalm, and brief comments from Luke, xii, 6-7. "Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God? But even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows."

Where are now the associates of our childhood? Where are our parents? Our early teschers? The answer comes from yonder little grass covered mounds so often bathed with our tears. This lesson of itself is enough. Here and there, on our right and on our left, one by one, friends and kindred are dropping into the arms of death, and just here are we taught the necessity of early preparation to meet the summons which cometh no man knoweth when.

Again, a life of sin is a life of failure, realized always too late. Remorse for such lives is written all over the pages of history. With what compassion did our Master look upon the rich man who was an huming to exchange his worldly possessions for his soul's salvation? And could we uncover the dark domains of the lower world doubless today we could hear him exchange for my soul. Felix tremcled before Paul, but oh, how he now would recall those words, "Go thy way for this time," Shall any of this congregation, Felix-like, resist longer the call of heaven? Hear, oh earth, for heaven proclaims the value of the saved soul! Hero of a thousand strifes, man of ambition, man of strength, of all learning and of all philosophy, listen to the voice of God as he proclaims the value of the saved soul! Hero of a thousand strifes, man of ambition, man of strength, of all learning and of all philosophy, listen to the voice of God as he proclaims the value of the saved soul! Hero of a thousand strifes, man of ambition, man of strength, of all learning and of all philosophy, listen to the voice of God as he proclaims the value of hunger, with agonies of the soul's salvation. It is expressed in a single sentence, God gave his only Son, etc. Jesus, on earth in human form, with sufferings of cold and parge of hunger, with sufferings of cold and parge of hunger, with sufferings of the cold and parge of hunger, with sufferings of cold and parge of hunger, with sufferings of the cold and parge of hunger, with sufferings of cold and parge of hunger, with sufferings of the cold and parge of hunger true value with the exclanation, "it is finished!" The price is paid.

No wonder the angels of heaven proclaimed to earth's remotest bounds, "Unto us a Savior is born."

Christians, in your individual lives, what

providence.

Most people admit that He rules in a general way, but when we come down to the details of life, God is excluded from so many every day events, or at most looks on and merely suffers it to be so, that really in the hearts of the multitude there is no realizing hearts of the multitude there is no realizing sense of a particular providence.

He rules not only on causes but events. Over all natural causes in earth, sea or air, it has been written that "Fire and hail, snow and vapor and stormy winds fulfill His word." He asks Job: "Canst thou find the sweet influences of the Pleades." While as a rule He governs the universe through natural laws, showing his system and window act He kurns saide from them, when it

through natural laws, showing his system and wisdom, yet He turns aside from them when it pleases him. He quenched the fire for the three Hebrew mothers, He made the prophets axes wim in water. He opened the sea and shock the heavens every morning for forty years to supply a million of people with bread.

3. He rules over accidental causes. Human affairs are controlled largely by what we call accident or chance. In this realm God rules supreme. What more uncertain than the casting of lots yet it is written "the lot is cast into the cap, but the disposal thereot is of the Lord." And again, "the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." We have only to review the wonderful history of Joseph to see that providence rules over all accidents and chances. Joseph was to go to Egypt to provide a place dence rules over all accidents and chances. Joseph was to go to Egypt to provide a place for Gcd's chosen people, and every step towards it seems to be accidental—so with Moses the deliverer—and with Esther and Mordecai. The king's restlessness, only a little nervous spell made him call for the Chronicles, that he might be read to sleep perhaps. Thro' this chance God saved Mordecai from Haman's gallows. All this is done consistently with man's free moral agency. This is the glory of providence. Man, in his private, personal relation to God, is held accountable for obediof providence. Man, in his private, personal relation to God, is held accountable for obediscree, and every help is granted him for being faithful. But man's relative acts go into the hands of providence and the good or evil that he would do is governed by providence. Bacsuse God uses men too as his agents to correct men, to reward and punish in this life, we often forget his hand—when Shimie carsed the retreating king, David said to his men, let him alone it is of the Lord. When Eli's tons were slain, before he fell back in death, he declared "it is the Lord." Job said: "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away."

God controls the minds and passions of men; as in the case of Jacob and Esau and Laban and Jacob. So that the Christian may well say, "no weapon tound gainst thee shall prosper." It can go no further than God orders for his good.

World objects to particular providence on various grounds. There is so much suffering, so many poor, such unequal distribution of rewards and punishments. We must remember several truths in this connection. God is governing a fellen race. We do not know our own hearts. His government does not end with this life. The rich are commanded under heaviest penalties to alleviate the sufferings of the poor—especially those who would help themselyes it they were able.

alleviate the sufferings of the poor—especially those who would help themselves it they were able.

One great reason of mistrusting providence and despondency, and sometimes ending ones, own life in despair, is that people have an ideal in mind of what God ought to be, and what He ought to do that is foreign to His providence and His character.

We should trust, submit and always in prayer supplicate the guarding and protecting providence of God.

### My Fall and W

Is daily arriving. The styles this Fall are ver-Men, Boys and Children's Suits, all of the Latest Style

Prices V ery Low! Call and examine my stock.

ASK FOR AND USE DRU And Don't Y REISER'& STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

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Nunnally & Rawson's store yesterday afternoon was literally packed with customers buying their 17 ounce cream bread for 5 cenis, Their sales begun four days ago on this bread and thirty loaves supplied the demand. On yesterday they baked four hundred and sixty-five loaves, and even then were compelled to disappoint a great many of their customers. They will continue to incresse their baking until everybody in Atlanta who wants 17 ounces cream bread for 5 cents can get it, every day in the week by calling at 30 Whiteball. Nunnally & Rawson are the only bakers of extra fine bread in the city, and will give you more for the money than anybody else.

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Public School Books! Cleanliness a Virtue! Buy Fresh, New Books at Low Figures. MY STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS FOR ALL THE grades just received—new, nest and pleasant to hardle. All as low as the lowest in price. Everything used in the public schools on hand, Satchels, Bags, Straps, etc.

Wall Paper.

Elegant line. See sample of taste and artistic design on the ceiling and walls of my store, No. 28 Whitehall. It is a perfect gem. | stationery.

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Frofessor Erwin Schneider will return Europe about September 8th and take up his sic class again.

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UNDERTAKERS,

26 West Alabama Street, We are now prepared to serve the and will give our PERSONAL ATTENTION to all funerals entrusted to our care.

We have associated with us the following well known Laddes: Mrs. F. A. Kimbell, Miss Sue Holloway, Mrs. Ellen Brogan, Mrs. Eliza McGee, Mrs. Kate O'Shields, Mrs. Mary J. Manley, Mrs. G. E. Woods and Mrs. E. D. Cheshire, any one or more of whom will, when desired, take charge of and prepare ladies and children for burial. Telephone 719.

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and buy your Goods of us before you post yourself, but it will pay you to call and see our prices before you buy.

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See our 50 ct. Shirts and you will go no further. See our \$1.00 Shirt and you will acknowledge it to be the best in the State.

Miss Rushton will reopen her kindergarten and orimery school September 6, at 41 South avenue, wed fri sun

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Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds.

notes, making them as convenient and have a talk, sonds.

Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to investor not. Testimonials from people who have ionned through me for years are on ale in my office.

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His Peachtree Street, Atlanta, da.

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Jas. A. Anderson & Co.'s, 41 WHITEHALL STREET.

MY BOOKS ARE STILL OPEN FOR COLLECTing city Tax and the time expires on the 20th
of September. Don't wait for the last few mays and
all come at once, All that are on the defaulters list
for this year, either for property or street tax, will
take notice that they will have to make their returns before they can pay without cost.

City Tax Receiver and Collector.

City Tax Receiver and Coll augzo-til sep20 thu su tue fri

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WOOD CARPET & SOLID PARQUET FLOORS Borders for Rugs. Wholesale & Retail, WM. HANNAM & CO., 298 Fifth Ave., New York, send 2. ct. Stamp for Designs and Prices, sats monadweds

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4t 24 Whitehall street. Tack's to the front. 24 to 20. How is that. Don't fail to read his

advertisement in today's Constitu-

Two Million feet Lumber at our yards, Humphries street and E. T., Va. and Ga. R. R. Write for prices delivered. Country trade a specialty. Atlanta Lum ber Company.

CLEARANCE SALE." On Monday, August Sist, we will close out the balance of our spring and summer weight clothing for men, boys and children at PRICES REGARD-LESS OF COST. We offer these goods at such low figures, that our terms for them will be STRICTLY CASH. A. & B. ROSENFELD, 24 Whitehall.

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### MEETINGS

Masonic Notice A JOINT MEETING OF ATLANTA, FULTON and Georgia lodges F. A. M. will be held at Masonic ball, Wednesday morning September 2d at nine o'clock, for the purpose of laying the conversions in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order W. F. Parkhurst, W. M., Atlanta Lodge.

Jas. A. Gray W. M. Folton Lodge.

A. B. Eighberg, W. M. Georgia Lodge.

Attention Governo.'s Horse Guard.



### LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending August 29, 1885. Persons calling will please say advertised and name the date.

A-Mrs B H Austell, Milt Astin, Georgia Ar-nell, Mrs L Arms, Mrs M Atchison, Mrs A M neid, Mis L Arms, Mrs M Aichlson, Mrs A at Avs) y
B-Minl Bradley. Ella Bance, Mrs M E Ballard,
Annie Baker, Mrs S S Bell, Mrs Hyram Brooks,
Laura Bryan, Amanda Brooks, Luia R Boskins,
Mrs Byes Barwell, Annie L Burke, Vinle Butler,
Mrs M V Buonetie, Hattie Bruter, Hattie Byers.
Kmns Brown.
C-Fannie (Chandler, Sarah Caulpz, Harriet
Crawford, Carrie Clayton, Mrs George Chastala,
Mrs John J Cohen.
D-Mary Dandell, Delia Dawson, M H Davis,
John Drase, Mrs M V Driggon, Laura Durham.
K-Margaiet Elame, Mary E Ellis, Florence E)101.

F-Flora Fetrell.

G-Mary Garner, J. H. Grant, Ella Giles, Imogene
L. Gruther, Loute Gorsuce, Laura Grover.
H-Frencis Harpleon, Harah Hamilton, Mrudie
Hamitton, Mis. M. H. Hamilton, Mrs. E. G. Hendee,
Indiane Hightower, Maggie Hinson, Sallie Eleks,
Minufe Halcomb, Mary Ann Hoge, Mrs. A. Howard,
Mrs. I. W. Hupson.
L. Mattide Leckson, Ella Leckson, Livile, Leckson
L. Mattide Leckson, Ella Leckson, Livile, Leckson, Livile, Leckson, Ella Leckson, Livile, Livile, Leckson, Livile, Livile, Livile, Livile, Leckson, Livile, Liv Mrs I W Hupson.

J-Matilds Jackson, Elia Jackson, Lizzie Jefferson, Roxie A Johnson, Lula Jones, E A Johnson, Mrs Mary Johnson, Ellen Jones, Jennie Joyce, Erg. line Jones Mrs Tom Jones. K-Bettey Reuney, Ellen Kilsey, Chas M Kisby, L-Mrs Tonway B Lewis, Harriet R Long, Lina

Lyons,
M-Armintia Massey, Rendo Maxey, Susan
Mims, Faunie Moorefield, Tildy Moore, Mamie
McRehern, Doreus McBride, Elizabeth McGee,
N-Maria Nash, Mrs. E G Newbegin, Lawson Newman.

P-Mrs Jessie R Pratt, Lizzie Peacock, Sarah

P-Mrs Jessie R Pratt, Lizzie Peacock, Sarah Pierce, Mary Foland.

R-Sarah Ransony, Sophrona Reed, Mary Reding, Mary E Reeves, I E Ringland, Lula Roberson, Solono Robinson, Sarah Roberts, Mrs Ruther.

8-Matifda Smith, Jennie Smith, Ella Stychers, Lelie E Seott, Maria Springe, Mrs M E Sherman, Annie Shackleford.

7-Rawson Thomas, Lad Thayer, Nancy Delta Mrs V80 Tristee.

W-Jennie Wooddin, Adelen and Wighton, Alice A Wheeler, Jense Control of the Wighton, Alice A Wheeler, Jense Control of Strikers, A Wheeler, Og Control of Santiffactory and Carnel of Ca

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S L

ieu, Emii Adlers, C T Askew, Sam Arnel, Ben Anderson, Chees Ashley.

B—Harry Brown, L I Burts, John D Butt. Briggs & Co, T K Bowers, W F Bowe, Wm Brock, Geo Bowie, Perry Boyd, Montreur Broullmans, Alleke Barron, Wiltie Bell, Dr J M Baker. E L Eartlett, M O Barberousse, Wm Bautiey, H C Banks, T Brannon, Lewis Black.

—Alouzo Culberson, Phil Cook, Max U D Corput, W R Combs, J L Cox, T E Crawlord, R M Cooke, Chas Groen, J C Connally, T M Coggier, W O Goleman, Richard Cook, Crifnfeld Bros, J W O Goleman, Richard Cook, Crifnfeld Bros, J W O Grige, T L Clepp, A G Campbell, A J Cameron, D—J B Drake, J E Daniel, Thos Dash, E G Daw, Kens, R C Davis, Reury Davis, Dr Dean, Wm C Diswecmou, R B Denours, Ruffin P Dozier, Henry Dorsey, A F Durban, Baston Dewan, Thos Dunlop.

Figure 2: R Elliott, R W Evins, J W Evins, Feank H Evins.

F-1: L Fisher, G W Freeman, E B Freeman, M L Freebanf, A H Flewellen.

G-1: J Groves, David Glover, C G Goodwin, W D Glover, J M Greer Fater Gregen, W W Greer, Paul D Greer, A B Graves, Jno P Grant, Cheer, Gathell, A G Grave, Jno P Grant, Cherry Gathell, A G Grav, Henry Gathell, A G Grave, Henry Gathell, A G Grave, Henry M Huntt, E A Houeycutt, J W Harroid, J G Hopp, King, E L Hollister, P R Holt, J L Howard, T F Houston, Henry Houson, J L Howard, J C Howard, B A Hearon, John H Howai, S Herman, E V. Hen derson, R Hartman & Co. R P Holken & Co. N B Harwood, Elijah Hornion, B B Hand.

J-Jack Jones, Colored, C M Jones, C L Jones, M D Johnson, R W Joyner, A M Joyce, S A Johnson, M Johnson, R W Joyner, A M Joyce, S A Johnson, M Johnson, R W Johnson, Albert Jackson, W H Jones, Jr.

K-Dr M King, F F Kerstan, John Kemer, Syd-

Jones, Jr.

K-Dr M King, F F Kerstan, John Kemer, Syd-ney Kendrick, Harry Keler, John C Kent, Geo A King.

ney Kendrick, Harry Keier, John C Kent, Geo A King
L-David Legan, J L Love, J W Logan, J F Leak,
John Lewis Robt Langford, L M Landmen, J F
Lancaster, J F Lawrence, John Lawrence, R E
Lawson,
M-JC Mitchell, J S Martin, M D Maxwell, Thos
Martin, A W Mapp, A M Matthews, O P Meydaba,
J M Merriweather, Antine Merit, Millard, R M
Mrison, J L Miller, Milson Moore, Rev A Millard,
John Mirchell, A J Moses, Wm Moore, J H Mourrait, Ellis McCoy, Robt McKenzie, M T Myers,
Herris McKinney, J W McDonsid, G E McConnell,
AM McAice, A C McCaster, A F McDonald, Harry
D McDonough, M McCoyle, R M Mixon
N-J Abel Nour, Samuel Norwood, W C Noian,
Joseph Night, C J Nevill.
O-FE Olson, G A O'Nell, G C Ober.
P-JC Fowell, J D Fonder, Geo Poindexter, E B
Powers, J H Poyuer, O Price, Geo C Price, John H
Peltray, Chas Pemberton, Loui Perrin, A B Peterson, H F Pratt, J F Parker, A C Parry, E T
Paine, W T Petterson, J W Parker, Md, Henry G
Parks, Jim Park, H G Priggier,
H-E L Rowland, B F Roberts, Chas J Roberts,
John Redmond, Sapy Redwins, H Reynoids, Robt
Rudler, Jas Randolph, W F Rsyboun, Thos Ramey.

8-Mather Smith, Albert Smith, Frank C Smith,

Rudler, Jas Randolph, W.F. Rayboun, Thos Ramey, S.—Mather Smith, Albert Smith, Frank C. Smith, Thes Smith, S.S. Schluester, W. P. Shockley, Ben Scott, E. H. Binclair, Caty Briggs, Brizcoe Stern, Jas Stiephens, Jas Sapp, Willingham Spann, B. F. Sawyer, E. D. Solomon, J. R. Sage, Jackson Spin, Sam May, T. B. G. Sanders, Wm Saul, Jos B. Small, Angustus Schwash, T.—Logan Turger, O. H. Tugg, Tilice Thomas, E. L. Todd, W. R. Thomason, R. H. Tommis, Rev. W. A. Thenell, L.B. Tarver, Geo. A. Taylor & Co. H. Thushel.

Thrashel. V-Jim Vaughns, J E Vamalkenberg, M J Var-

W-Jim Vaughns, JE Vamalkenberg, M. J. Vardery.

W-J. M. Williams, Marcus Williams, Chas E. Wet.

W-J. M. Williams, Marcus Williams, Chas E. Wet.

son, Frank Wysti, Thos. W. Ward, Mrs. Wilson, P. D.

Wiggre, Alphogazo Wilson, Frank Wright, E. R.

Whitthorn, Harles Wilson, Hinton P. Wright, E. R.

Whitthorn, Harles Wilson, Hinton P. Wright, J. W.

White, W. T. Wright, Garnet W. Wilms, W. P. Webbr.,

Sam Wingert, Joshua B. Watkins, Louis Ward, E. H.

Wwiton, O. D. Weiker, J. W. Walkes, Mr. Wallusley,

B. K. Watts, R. L. Watkins.

Y-Franky Young.

Pennington machine Co, Swilly & Tinson, Emeron & Co, Ben Summers, Tulton & Smith, Estell

& Weatherby, Immanuel Congregational church,
Church of the Redeemer, Madison Presbyterian
Church, Atlanta Weste Work, Jones & Northen,
Phenix Affis, American publishing Co, Michigan
Ooscord Corset Co, Trustee Fourth Presbyterian
Church, Excelsior Stone Works, Bethany Presby
terias church, Greensboro Presbyterian church,
Rock Boring Presbyterian church, Georgia Cracker,

Green & Hodo.

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VOL. XVIII.

IN THE CAPITAL. THE CATTLE MEN MOVING OUT OF

They are Satisfied Now to Observe the Terms of the President's Proclamation-New Postmasters Appointed-The Decrease of the Public Debt-Removing the Fances.

THE INDIAN LANDS.

WASHINGTON, August 31 .- The period of forty days fixed by the president in his proclamation ordering the removal of the cattle ranches from the Cheyenne and Arapahos agency in the Indian territory, expires tomorrow. The secretary of the interior has received advices from the territory indicating the purpose of the ranchers to comply with the terms of the proclemation to the best of their ability, and thousands of head of cattle are now on foot en route to the other states and territories. It'is not believed that the services of the military force will be required to complete the evacuation of the territory.

An impression is said to prevail among the cattlemen that the order of the president of cattlemen that the order of the president of August 14, calling for the removal of all the febres on public lands, will not be enforced. It is stated at the department, however, that the order will be enforced to the letter, and with the full force of the military if necessary. It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been a decrease of about \$3,000,-000 in the public debt during the month of Angust.

THE REMOVAL OF THE PENCES. It is not the intention of the secretary of the interior to issue any general order in regard to the removal of fences from public lands, but it has been determined to deal with eases of the violation of law specifically. It is believed that botter results will be thus obtained then from a general order, which tained than from a general order, which would be looked upon as a proclamation binding upon no one in particular. The special agents of the land office are under instructions agents of the land office are under instructions to report to the department all cases of illegal fezeing, and instructions looking to the removal of the fences are promptly furnished for their guidance in each case. Where the agent is able to effect a removal he is directed to do so, and when necessary the United States marshals are to be called upon through the attorney general. This action was taken today upon the report of an agent showing that a large tract of public land was illegally ferced in in southern Colorado, adjoining the Kansas line. A letter was sent to the attorney general requesting him to cause the United States marshal to remove the fences.

The Cholsea.

The Portuguise government has informed the postoffice department that, owing to the prevalence of cholera in Spain and the possibility of its introduction through the mails no registered samples or package containing woolen in any shape via Spain will be received or delivered in Portugal.

Fourth class postmasters appointed today:
In North Carolina-Jasper Newton, Yelton:
Erindictown.—Wilkerson Kimes; Bonner's Elt.—
Alonzo M. Tulberg; Goshen.—John R. Evans; Enterprise—Della A. Thomas; River Chapel.—John M. Pugh; Kimbolton.—Elbridge Foust; Clover Orchard—Wm. 4. Freeman; Fattview.—Mrs. Sarah A. Warden; Mount Nebo—Kilby F. Pringle; Peletier's Mills.—John R. Williams; Fork Church—Mrs. Annie F. Moore; In Mississippi.—R. H. Smith, Edwards.
In Alabama.—Mrs. Sarah E. Sanders, Wallston.
In South Carolina.—Mrs. Blanch G. Law, Darling-lington; Wm. L. Durst, Kicksops; W. E. Gowan, Inman; Forney Powell, Cedar.
In Tennessee—Samuel P. Powell, Rogersville.
In Virginia.—Jas. B. Bowman, Vienan; Miss Mary W. Burnes, Stafford courthouse; Wm. F. Bell, Elon. NEW POSTMASTERS.

BUTLER'S ALLEGED BILL. The Cattle Men Agree That It is Mistaken

Br. Louis, August 31.—Cattle men here, referring to the alleged application by General Butler to Judge Miller, of the United States supreme court, for an order restraining the execution of the president's proclamation, clearing ranches in the Cheyonne and Arapahoe reservations of cattle, say they think a mistake has been made, and if Butler has applied for an injunction at all, it refers to the order of the president for the removal of the fences from the public domain. Frank B. York, president and manfor the removal of the fences from the public domain. Frank B. York, president and man-ager of the Wichita cattle company, who re-tired from the reservation a few days ago, says he has heard of no such action having been taken by the cattlemen. On the contrary, he says, the cattle are moving in every direction and the cattle are moving in every direction and the cattlemen are using every means to comply with the president's order; that fully one-half of the cattle are aiready off the reservation, and that the remainder will be out of it within thirty days, Mr. Allen, of the firm of Hunter & Evans, states that their latest advices are that there is greatest activity among inc cattlemen on the reservation, and every exertion is being made to get their herds off the land as speedily as possible. He is satisfied that the reservation will be cleared very soon after the time allowed by the president's order expires. Mr. Pollard, of the law firm of Taylor and Pollard, who represent legally a large number of cattlemen, says he has no knowledge of such action, and thinks the injunction mentioner refers to the fence removing order.

The Grants in Town.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Colonel Fred Grant Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sertoris arrived at the Fifth Avenue hotel this evening. The party wait remain at the hotel until Wednesday when Mrs. Sertoris will sail for Europe. Mrs. Grant will then go to Purdy's station, West chester county, to visit her son, U. S. Grant for a few days. Colonel Fred will await her his mother's return, when the two will go to Mt. McGregor. The Virginia Campaign

Washington, August 31.—The Star an nounced that Fitzhugh Lee passed througher yestelday, bound for Accomac, where h is to address a political meeting today, opening the democlatic canvass, and that he will speak every day except Sunday, and some times twice a day from now until election. Prohibition Defeated.

GALVESTON, August 31.—A special to the News from Waco says the local eption election in that county took place today. A keav vote was poiled, and the result is a complet victory for the anti-prohibitionists. Their majorify will reach 150.

New York, August 31.—The report of Gener Stone, engineer in chief of the Bartholdi pedest construction, was to day made public. D. 1 King, of New York, had contracted to build the lestral for \$152,000, and remit to the fund a profit he might make, by which fully \$50,00 will be saved. The successful proje of the World is fully acknowledged. The surpaid contract or King to August 15th was \$92,00 fearing to be paid him \$64,000. General Storacknowledges the helpful suggestions, and courself from eminent engineers, whose names I withholds, preferring to bear all criticism in pages.

Suicide of General Howard's Son. Suicide of general Howard's Son.

Striand, Ore, August 31.—A Telegram

ed here this evening from Cinnabar statement of the st